CATTO'S
THE FAVOURITE WHISKY.
MONGINI BROS.,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,900—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th June
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	4th July
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	11th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	18th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	25th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	1st Aug
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5294	F. N. Tillard	15th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Sept.
* ORIENTAL	5294	F. N. Tillard	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M., and 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barge. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passenger cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th June, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,119	1st Oct., 1903,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	G. Gilhuber	2,771	18th July 1903
† VINDOBONA	E. Cobol	4,351	25th July 1903
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,005	1st Aug. 1903
† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	29th Sept. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

SUEZ TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,100	23rd July 1903

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to.

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.
PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates: ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,993 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th June, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S.S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 30th June.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 14th July.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 27th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th June, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.
SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 520

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 895.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	20th June.
ARABIA	George Read	13th July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	31st July.
AUSTRALIA	Andrew Tait	31st Aug.
BRITANNIA	A. C. Turner, R. N. R.	2nd Sept.
KALIBIA	H. Tait	30th Sept.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	9th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL
STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guigues	2nd July 1903,
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	30th July 1903,
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.

THURSDAY.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "ARMAND-BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 26th June, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4*d*. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy To non-subscribers Rs. 2.

PIANOS
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART.
MAKERS to all the Courts of EUROPE.

40 MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.
GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.
THE ONLY SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.
AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.
ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ICES, ENGLISH AND ITALIAN
CAKES AND
FANCY SWEETS.

WE HAVE THE MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT ON PLAIN AND FANCY CAKES FOR FESTIVE OCCASIONS IN BOMBAY.

Our Confectioners are artists and turn out the most artful DINNER-TABLE DECORATIONS in the form of palatable SWEETS ever sold in India.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.

PEARSE & CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's,
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/4 inches, Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's,
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's,

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" RAILWAY GUIDE.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

START, STOP AND FLY-BACK
CHRONOGRAPHS.
GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

		Rs.
I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
III.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	55
IV.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch, combined with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	65
V.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	90
VI.	Silver Cased, Keyless, Double or Split Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	65
VII.	Silver Cased, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Watch, Crystal Face, Rs. 90; Hunting or Half-hunting	100
VIII.	Silver Cased, Perfect Chronograph and Minute Recorder, with Watch, Keyless Lever movement of excellent quality, Crystal Face Case, Rs. 175; Hunting or Half-hunting	185
IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased. Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.

WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)

WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.

WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.

WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).

WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.

WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.

WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.

CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20	
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21	
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22	
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23	
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24	
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25	
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26	
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27	
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28	
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29	
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30	
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31	
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32	
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33	
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34	
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35	
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36	
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37	
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38	
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39	
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40	
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41	
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42	
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43	
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44	
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45	

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. Kori, 4,405 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 2nd proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Nowsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 24th June, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 3, VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for short delivery, of the packages, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd June, 1903.

THE BERAR MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND at Rs. 12 per Share, for the year ending 31st December, 1902, has been declared and made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 2nd July, 1903, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 17th June, 1903, on presentation of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JEHANGIR HORMASJI & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th June, 1903.

MEDICAL.

DR. W. W. SHEPPARD, from Melbourne —Specialist, undertakes to cure by Absorption, Tumours Cancer, Virulent Leprosy in thirty days, Spleen in 7 or 8 days, Leucoderma, Dropsy, Consumption, Cholera in a few doses, cure guranteed, Small-pox without any marks being left. Dysentry, Elephantiasis, Hydrocele and all diseases caused by indiscretion in either sex, and Nervous Debility. Plague cured in 12 hours. All correspondences strictly confidential. Numerous cures in Australia and India Trial solicited.

Address:—

DR. W. W. SHEPPARD,
42, Jhowtollah Road Ballygunge, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

SALE OF MYRABOLAMS OR HIRDA NUTS AND APTA AND TEMBURNI LEAVES.

TENDERS are invited at Bandra, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July, 1903, for the right to remove MYRABOLAMS, from Government Forest and Revenue Waste Lands, in the Khandi, Mokhada and Wada Ranges of the Central Thana Forest Division, and the right to remove Apta and Temburni Leaves, from the Government Forest, of the 4 Ranges, (Bassein, Wada, Khardi and Mokhada) of the Central Thana Forest Division, for one year commencing from 1st September 1903 to 31st May 1904.

2. Particulars regarding conditions of sales can be had, at the office of the Undersigned, at Bandra Palli Hill, between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., (Saturdays and Holidays excepted).

G. M. RYAN,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Central Thana.

Bandra, June, 1903.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR..... £2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £27,000,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

PREPARED MEAL for DOGS.
EVERY DOG OWNER
Should use DR. SPOONER HARTS
PREPARED DOG MEAL FOR DOGS,
Sold at Re. 1. per 10 lb. Bag.
BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
DR. SPOONER HARTS BISCUITS,
An appetising staple diet for
SPORTING AND OTHER DOGS.

R. S. HART BROTHERS,
CALCUTTA.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 54th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1902:—

Policies issued (Net).....	4,748 for £1,792,845
Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 324,733
Annual Income	£1,311,091
Assets	£8,279,970

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS
FOR
INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
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LONDON, JUNE 23.

CONSOLS—		
2½ per cent. Consols	89 3/16	= unchanged
2 per cent. Reduced	97 1/4	= do
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	= do
2½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 7/8	= – 1/16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	24 5/16	= – 1/16
2 months hence	24 1-16	= – 1/16
Spot in New York	53 7/8	= – 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25'14	= – 1/2
Berlin "	20'40	= + 1/4
New York Demand	4'87 3/4	= + 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/4 per ct	= – 1/8
4 " "	2 7/8 per ct	= unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 per ct	= do
2 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/8 per ct	= do
BULLION—		
Day-to-day loans	2 1/8 per ct	= unchanged
7 day market loans	2 3/8 per ct	= do

Wheat.—Club No. 1 30 1-4. June-July Sellers. Linseed Sold 46 1-4. June-July. Business dore. Tone easier.

Arrival.—Steamer Imperator.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market c'osed quiet. Surats quiet Manchester quiet. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6'90 plus 12. Sold on speculation and for Export 400, Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6'12 + 3	6'59 + 3	5'47 + 4	5'87 + 3
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5'49 + 1	5'31	5'30	5'28
	Feb.-Mar 5'28		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	4,000 bales,
Do. last year	5,500 "
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 "
Do. do. Continent	7,000 "
Mid-Uplands	12'90 + 40
Futures, month of July	12'34 + 55
Do. do. December	9'23 + 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 5/16 + 1-4
Futures, month of Sept	11'20 + 16
Do. do. December	9'20 + 9
Tone at close	Firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 23rd June, 1903 :—

Cotton	6,900 bales.
Wheat	32,924 cwts.
Linseed	13,498 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	15,926 "
Gingellyseed	1,171 "
Poppyseed	4,249 "
Groundnuts	67 "
Castorseed	6,263 "
Rice	32,248 "
Myrabolams	1,110 "
Cottonseed	6,179 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 to 1s 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do do	1s 4 5-16d.
French Francs 3 do do do	170
Marks 3 do do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	123 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	171 1-2
Japan 30 do do	152

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	98-13
1st Settlement	98-13

Money Market—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 13th June	3	per ct
Bank of Bombay do. 18th June	6	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 18th June	5	do.
Bank of Madras do. 21st April	7	do.

SEEDS.

Linseed.—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	6	15	0

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	9	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	6	1	0

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	6	7	0

Castorseed.—Tone

Ready	21	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs.	27 4
Club No. 1	"	28 0
Hard Red	"	21 3

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone firm	Bales.
Probable sales	6,000
Imports	2,000

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·5	6·72	6·0	5·93
+13	+13	+13	+11
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·87	5·42	5·39	5·37	5·37
+9	+9	+9	+9	+9

COTTON—The local market is firm and there has been a good enquiry from exporters and mills. Prices are Rs. 2 higher for ready cotton of the better descriptions. In New Crop the market opened at Rs. 224 for good Broach and Rs. 181 for fully good Bengals but the closing rates are Rs. 2 lower

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)	182	170	163	23th June,
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)	192	180	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.)	190	179	...	do
Belatí M. G	204	192	...	do
Khandesh M. G.	...	183	177	do
Akola M. G.	204	193	...	do
Khamgaum do				
Karanja do				
Damangaum Poolgaum M.G.	216	204	...	do
Nagpur M. G.	216	204	...	do
Broach do	253	246	...	do
Dhowngger do	230	222	212	do
Do H. G.	227	220	207	do
S.-O. Dharwar	...	...	232	do
Westerns	...	...	218	do

POLICE OFFICER AND A DOCTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Stater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Dhanjibhoy R. Wadia appeared to answer a charge of insult preferred against him by Police Inspector Canty of the Second Section. Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, with Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Canty stated that on the 17th instant, about 7-30 p. m. he saw a gharry pass the Wellington Fountain with only one lighted lamp. He shouted out to the coachman to light the other lamp but he took no notice of his warning. He deputed his sowar to run after the carriage and himself followed him on his bicycle. The sowar also warned the coachman to light the lamp. Eventually the carriage stopped in the Battery Lane, Apollo Bunder, and he asked the coachman to accompany him to the chowky. The accused and another gentleman came out of the house near which the carriage stopped and asked him what he wanted. He said he wanted to take the coachman to the chowky. Dr. Wadia said he (witness) could have the name of the coachman and let him go. The witness replied he could not follow every carriage for the purpose of seeing where it went. The accused told him in an angry tone, that he was paid to run after the carriages every day ; it was his duty to do so. Witness asked him his name which he gave some time after. The accused stated in his defence that on hearing the coachman cry out he came down with Mr. Cama, Solicitor, and inquired as to why the coachman was being taken away. Mr. Canty said that the coachman did not obey his orders and he wanted to take him to the chowky. Mr. Cama told him it was his carriage and Mr. Canty had better take his name. Mr. Canty replied "I don't care, I am not going to run after every carriage." Upon this he told Mr. Canty " You are paid for it. You must be hard up for the job if you make so much of a trifle". Mr. Canty's manner was most offensive, and it would put any one in a temper. The Magistrate observed that Mr. Canty's complaint was well founded. The words used by the accused were insulting and were likely to cause the breache of the peace. He was certain that if Mr. Canty had addressed the same words to the accused the latter would surely have resented them. He fined the accused Rs. 10.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CHANNER—May 28, at No. 10, Park Hill, Ealing, London, W., Isabella Emily (Ella), the beloved wife of Lieut-Colonel O H Channer, Indian Medical Service, aged 38.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

GRAY—June 17, at Mia Chapra, district Mazaffarpur, of cholera, Ethel Minnie, second daughter of the late Thomas Kempson Gray, aged 11 years.

O'CONNOR—June 9, at Jhansi, Charles Edward O'Connor, late Head Master of Stokes' School, Simla.

RASHLEIGH-BERRY—June 5, at Cawnpore, Edwyn Robert Rashleigh-Berry, Superintendent, Barrakar Coal Company, aged 44 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 24m. Sun sets, 6h, 40m. High water, 11-40m., 11-31a. Low water, 4-41m., 5-37a. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5-10 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Wharfdale entered the Dock on Tuesday and the steamer Bengal yesterday, and the steamer Bodiswell left on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Agapanthus entered the Dock on Tuesday.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A portion of an old house in Lohar Chawl collapsed on Tuesday. The Municipal authorities have been informed and the house has since been vacated.—A tree in the compound of the St. George's Hospital was blown down on Tuesday night and being near the border wall, fell into Fort Street. The Municipal authorities have since removed the tree.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A EUROPEAN.

THE CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on for hearing in which Mr. Hus an Badrudin Tyebji, barrister-at-law, charged Captain Francesco Crocco, Agent to the Florio and Rubattino United Steam Navigation Companies with assault and insult. Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Mahomedaly Jiznsh, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Dharamsy, of Messrs. Mulji and Dharamsy, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Peter Byrne, of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, solicitors, appeared for the defence.

Before the case was proceeded with Mr. Byrne said Captain Crocco was prepared to admit that he did slap Mr. Tyebji twice under provocation. He also admitted that he did what he would not have done in cool temper. He was prepared to advise his client to express his regret for what he did under provocation. In the present matter they were dealing with gentlemen. Mr. Tyebji's position was very well known, and Captain Crocco was the agent of the Florio and Rubattino United S. N. Companies and had been to Bombay for the last two years. Besides Captain Crocco had acted as Italian Consul once in Persian Gulf and as another time in Bombay, so that he too was a gentleman of position.

Mr. Davar remarked that the case was not a pleasant one to conduct for the advisers of the prosecution. However, after giving them credit for feeling that it was so, he would say that, knowing the facts as he did, he would take upon himself the entire responsibility of advising his client not to accept the halting and half-hearted apology as was tendered by the defence.

Mr. Byrne said what he meant was that the offence on the part of the defendant had been aggravated by the fact of his having assaulted a man of Mr. Tyebji's position.

Mr. Davur said it was aggravating to be told that the gentleman was sorry because he had assaulted a person who could assert and vindicate himself in a court of law.

Mr. Byrne said it was best to go on with the case if the prosecution did not wish to accept his proposal.

Mr. Davur said that what he was going to say was that when the facts were placed before the court, they would come to a conclusion that the assault was the most unprovoked and barbaric. No gentleman, however high his position might be and however often he might have been a consul, could escape from an offence like this with impunity. However, he was prepared to advise his client not to press the matter further if the defendant agreed to tender an unqualified apology and to pay a substantial sum, say Rs. 1,000, to a local charity.

After a long consultation with Mr. Davur Mr. Byrne announced that he was glad to say that an understanding had been arrived at in the matter. His client through him offered an unqualified apology for what had taken place on the 22nd May between him and the complainant and that he would pay Rs. 500 to a charity to be named by the complainant hereafter.

Mr. Davur said that his client was not inclined to be vindictive and was quite satisfied with the apology and with the condition attached to it. He did not press for the prosecution.

The case was marked as compounded and the accused was acquitted.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday, Dr. A. G. Vieg's presided, and there were also present Messrs. H. G. Gell T. W. Cuffe, James Macdonald, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Messrs. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Fazalboy Visram, C. I. E., Sundernath D. Khote, Muomahondas Ramjee, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Dr. K. Dadacharjee.

THE FIRE AT ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

The committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated 16th instant, which stated :—" I have the honour to state that on the morning of the 5th instant, at about 3-30 a.m. a fire broke out in the temporary quarters of nurses at the Arthur Road Hospital and within a few minutes the whole block comprising of 4 rooms was burnt down. Three of the rooms were in the occupation of the three nurses now working at the Hospital, and the fourth one contained some spare furniture belonging to the Hospital. The cause of the fire cannot be definitely ascertained. At the time of the fire two of the nurses were on duty in the wards and one had gone home and there was no loss of life. The property belonging to the nurses, which was in the quarters, was entirely destroyed. Miss Goodall, one of the nurses estimates her loss at about Rs. 2,200 and Nurses Chendrabai and Yacobabhoi have claimed Rs. 600 and Rs. 130, respectively. After enquiry the Health Officer and myself are of opinion that the nurses' loss is probably not less than Rs. 2,000, and I recommend that the Standing Committee may be pleased to sanction, under Section 501 of the Municipal Act, compensation not exceeding Rs. 2,000 being distributed among the nurses. The amount may be met out of the grant of Rs. 40,000, provided in the Budget for special measures for the prevention and suppression of infectious diseases other than plague."

Mr. Macdonald remarked that the nurses were entitled to the compensation, as they were doing Municipal work and were engaged in carrying out Municipal duties at the time the fire destroyed their property.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim referred to section 501, which provided for any case not specifically provided for in the Act. It ran as follows:—"In any case not otherwise expressly provided for in this Act, the Commissioner may, with the approval of the Standing Committee, pay compensation to any person who sustains damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioner or in any Municipal officers or servants.

Mr. Muomohandas ; Mr. Macdonald thinks the nurses were exercising the powers. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ibrahim observed that he was at first for asking the opinion of their solicitors, but as he was now informed that Mr. Crawford had already expressed an opinion in favour of paying to the nurses the damage sustained by them, he proposed that counsel's opinion be taken on the point.

Mr. Macdonald moved an amendment that sanction be given to the payment of Rs. 2,000 to the nurses in accordance with the Commissioner's recommendation.

Mr. Fazulbhoy, in seconding the amendment, said the nurses lived in temporary cadjan sheds, which were not insurable, and the Municipal solicitor having already advised them that they had the power to compensate the nurses, there was no necessity for going to counsel for an opinion.

On a division, the amendment was lost, and the proposition for obtaining counsel's opinion was carried.

After transacting some other business, the committee adjourned till next Wednesday.

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

CORONER'S INQUIRY.

MR. M. C. MURZBAN'S EVIDENCE.

CAUSE OF THE COLLAPSE.

DEFECTIVE BEAMS OR TERRACE FLOOR.

THE inquiry was resumed by the Coroner yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Nicholson, the Public Prosecutor, assisted by Superintendents Sanderson and Sloane, appeared to watch the inquiry on behalf of Government ; Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared to watch on behalf of the Municipality ; and Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors, with Mr. D. Gostling, appeared to watch on behalf of Mr. Sittaram Luxmon, the owner of the building. Mr. Cardale, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of the City Improvement Trust, Mr. H. V. B. Kemball, Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. John Begg, Consulting Architect to Government, were also present.

THE BUILDING SURVEYOR.

Ezekiel Salmon, Building Surveyor in the employ of the Bombay Improvement Trust, was recalled and further examined.

Questioned by the foreman of the Jury, witness said he did not know of any act or rule imposing an obligation on the Improvement Trust to examine the materials. He did not know of anybody who was legally obliged to enforce the specifications in Mr. Sittaram's lease. It was not the business of the officers of the Improvement Trust to see that the dimensions of the beams and girders were not less than they should be. As far as the witness knew it was nobody's duty to see that the beam 20 feet in length and 12 inches by 6 in. thickness was not used on the third floor. That remark applied to all the floors.

Have you formed any theory as to the cause of the collapse ?—I cannot say that with certainty.

Coroner : Can you say with reasonable probability ? Have you formed any theory in your own mind ?

Witness : Yes, I think the collapse must be due to some sort of movement on the fourth floor.

What do you think was the nature of that movement ?—From what I have heard the Porbunder stone wall on the third floor first gave way.

Why do you think that the collapse started from the top of the building ?—I think the movement must be due to some weight coming over it.

Do you know the dimensions of the girders on each floors ?—Yes.

Do you think that the collapse may have been due to the quality of the wood and the dimensions of the beams, and to the fact that the Porebunder stone wall was not bonded to the side walls ?—I think it may have been due to these circumstances.

Witness continuing further said when he visited the Sittaram Building for the first time on the 3rd March the ground floor had been occupied. He discovered on that day the deviations that had been made from the plans. He could not say whether those deviations had been discovered before. As far as he knew there was no report on the file as to deviations before that date.

Although the ground floor was occupied, the building was, as a matter of fact, from the 3rd March to the day it tumbled down, absolutely free from the control of the Improvement Trust ?—I cannot say it was absolutely free. I have already said the matter was under consideration. I reported the deviations to the Engineer. I have done my duty. The building was unauthorised, and, as a matter of fact, the Improvement Trust did not control the matter. The Improvement Trust had sent a notice to the lessee, and I went to the building for inspection.

And you let the owner build as he choose ?—I could not do otherwise. The whole responsibility rested with the lessee, as the building was unauthorised.

With the exception of the notice sent to him the Trust did not actually prevent the lessee from carrying on the construction of the bulding as he wished ?—They did what they could. When I reported to the Engineer on the 14th May that Mr. Sittaram was rapidly constructing the fourth floor of block D, I thought that he was hurrying on the erection of the building. His object in hurrying on the erection of the building was to complete it before the rains.

At this stage the attention of the witness was drawn to a letter, dated the 30th April last, from Messrs Sittaram and Mirza to the Engineer of the Improvement Trust, in which they stated that Mr. Sittaram had stopped all work in that portion of the building which was under dispute.

Mr. Nicholson : Was it the fact that Mr. Sittaram had stopped all work in the disputed portion of the building ?—As a matter of fact, the whole build ng was under dispute, and Mr. Sittaram had not stopped the work to my knowledge. I cannot say whether during the intervals of my visits he had stopped it. But whenever I went there I saw progress had been made. From my notes of my visits on the 23rd and 30th April and on the 7th May I find that he had not stopped the work. I do not remember having reported to my Engineer that it was not true that Mr. Sittaram had stopped the work. I know that the Engineer of the Trust inspected the building.

By Mr. Cardale : My duties terminated with my report to the Engineer.

MR. M. C. MURZBAN.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, examined by Mr. Nicholson said : I have inspected the building that has collapsed after the disaster on the 1st June. I have also seen it since. I have seen the beams, joists, and the stones and the materials that were used.

CAUSE OF THE COLLAPSE.

Mr. Nicholson : Have you formed any opinion or theory as to the cause of the building collapsing ?

Mr. Murzban : I attribute the collapse to one of two causes. One that the beams of either the first, second, or third floor gave way on account of their being defective ; or, secondly, that the terrace floor gave way bringing down with it the lower floors and the south wall.

What were the defects in the beams ?—In the beam of the first floor there was a fissure, not a big one. In that of the second floor there was a very bad fissure, while the beam supporting the third floor had a knot in it. These fissures and knot weakened the beams.

Assuming they had been of good quality do you think the beams were sufficiently strong to support the floors they were used for ?—The sufficiency of a beam depended on the length of span and the weight proposed to be put on it. The beams on the first and second floors were 20 feet long and 14 inches by 8 in. thickness. The flooring was composed of one inch planking, three inches concrete and Shahbad stone.

Assuming that the rooms on all the floors had the flooring of the nature just described, and they were used for ordinary occupation, do you think the beams were sufficiently strong on the first and second floors ?—Yes, if they were sound. The beams on the third floor was 13 inches and a half by 6 inches. I do not consider it a strong beam. I consider it too weak for the purpose, and it was further weakened by the knot.

In short, we may take it that it is a dangerous beam ?—Yes. I think the extent of the fissures in the beams of the first and second floors might possibly have been noticed and possibly not when they were prepared to be put in. I have seen the patchwork on Exhibit C., the beam of the second floor. I think the carpenter must have noticed the fissure in that beam. I think the knot on Exhibit D, the beam on the third floor, must have been observable from outside.

Was that knot a grave or light defect ?—I think it is a grave defect. As far as I can judge I could never have passed it. The limits of the knot could have been seen from outside.

Why do you think the floor of the terrace gave way ?—For this reason. I think from the evidence that I have heard that (1) the work was run up too quickly, the mortar joints of the Porebunder stone wall had no time to set ; (2) there was rain three or four days before the collapse which had probably loosened the joints of the Porebunder stones ; (3) the ends of the joists were not being firmly fixed in the Porebunder stone wall but set in cement and "neeroo" ; (4) on the night and day before the accident people were employed to ram the flooring of the terrace ; and, lastly, the beam supporting the other ends of the joists had sagged. All this may have created a movement that brought down the stones supporting the joists, which stones had not a sufficient bearing compared with their heights with these stones. These stones and joists slipped and the terrace floor may have come down. The accelerated velocity of the falling mass acted on the third floor and the lower floors successively.

Do you think that want of bonding between the Porebunder stone wall and the side walls had anything to do with the collapse ?—No ; it had nothing to do with it. The want of bonding is a defect in the building, but it had nothing to do with the accident. It was for this reason that the ends of the Porebunder stone wall which were not bounded stood after the accident. Another reason is that the separation between the Porebunder wall and one of the side walls was very slight. The third reason is that the Porebunder wall is said to have fallen inside and not outside.

With the exception of timber referred to, do you think that the building materials were good ?—Yes, they were all good. I have examined them.

Is it a part of the duty of the Municipal officers to inspect the timber used for beams and scantling.—No. Also as to the quality of the wood or as to the sufficiency to withstand the burden put on them the Municipal officers had nothing to do.

So far as the Municipality is concerned the owner has full discretion to use what quality of wood and the dimensions of girders and joist he likes ?—Yes. Under bye-law 29 of the Municipal Buildings Bye laws the whole reponsibility is on him. He has also the full discretion with regard to the flooring generally. I was Executive Engineer, Bombay Presidency, when the present Building Bye-Laws were passed in July, 1892. But I was then a member of the Municipal Corporation. These were the first building bye-laws ever issued by the Municipality. There was a draft bye-law submitted at the time with reference to the inspection or passing of timber and woodwork of floors and roofs. The draft was submitted by the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation. This draft bye-law, which was No. 28, gave certain dimensions for floor joists and girders. According to dimensions required by this draft bye-law the beams in the collapsed buildings would have been 11 inches and a half by 19 inches and a half. That draft bye-law was not passed. It was deliberately omitted, because Mr. Gostling along with three other practising architects objected to the introduction of such a bye-law.

Mr. Gostling : And that for very good reason.

Mr. Murzban : It may be so, but I am only giving the fact. Continuing witness said the bye-laws were advertised in the "Government Gazette" inviting the public to say if they had any objections to them, and in consequence a letter, dated 18th June, 1891, was received from Messrs Gostling and Campbell. After writing that letter Mr. Gostling and his partner, Mr Morris, were heard by the Municipality. There were also objections sent in by the late Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and other house-owners to the proposed bye-law No 23. The result was that the bye-law was omitted altogether.

The inquiry was adjourned till Saturday afternoon.

CRICKET.

THE following players will represent the Young Hindu C. Club in the match to be played against the 21st Bombay Infantry on Saturday :—Messrs. M. B. Dev, (captain), W. B. Kirtikar, V. B. Chaubal, K. D. Pai, W. L. Masurkar, S. D. Thakur, P. N. Dandekar, N. K. Divekar, H. N. Patel, M. D. Pai, and W. B. Mickar.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	10
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada.	3	3	18
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Darwaji, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	1	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	1	1	1
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	9	9	73
Total plague deaths to date	251,731	214,051	
Same date last year	6	4	56

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 25.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TYEBJEE.

For Consent Decree.

19,01—Matubhai J and M—Karim Nensse vs Ally Mahomed Nensey and others—Payne G S and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

607,00—Bhalshanker K and G—The Ahmedabad Advance S and N Co Ld vs Lakhameshanker Dewshanker and another—K B Mehta and B R and K—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

703,02—Matubhoy J and M—Hargowandas Jagjiwandas vs Kootboodin Abdul Rahim Potaba—D K Romer —Partheard.

697,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Morarjee Mobanji vs Madhowji Mohrnji—R P Mehta—Partheard.

418,02—Kanga and P—Pai Mouhai widow vs Gopinath Jivan Kinjee—Smetham B and N—Partheard.

6,02—Little and Co—Haridas Purshotum and others vs Runchordas Premji—Edgelow G and W.

490,00—Shamrao and M—Ganpatrao Jagannath Shiroadkar vs The Bombay Bank Co Ld and others—Dikshit and D M H and M and Payne and Co.

837,01—Shamrao and M—Manockchand Kapurchand vs Ruttonjee Rustomjee—Cooper Sorabjee and J.

650,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Coverjee Jamsetjee Dharuwalla and another vs Framjee Heerajee Pavri and another—Crawford B and Co.

677,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sorabjee Eduljee Warden and another vs Dayabhai Taplias Vajdas—B Raghaways.

28,02—Payne and Co—Tejpal Godox vs Saurupchand Luxmichand and others—Tyabji D and Co.

492,01—Mulla and M—Damji Valu and others vs Valabhdas Premji and others—Thakerdas and Co.

661,02—Tyabji D and Co—Castoor Meghraj and others vs Kallandas Vithaldas in person—Edgelow G and W.

650,02—D D Romer—Haricband Bhembari vs Parwatibai widow.

211,02—Daptari and F—Tavid Wallar Rodgers and others vs Ebrahimy Mosia Abdulali—Mirza and M.

756,02—Likhit and D—Dadabhoy Nowroji vs Framji Rustomji Mehta in person.

252-02—Nanu and H—Liadhur Pragjee and another vs Amtoolaboo widow and others—Thakurdas and Co.

612-01—Mulla and M—Ramjee Deongersi vs Naranji Haribhai and another—Sundham B and N.

161-02—Tyabjee and Co—Purshotum alias Kabal Mancekhi vs Bai Itabha widow and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.

738-02—Smetham B and N Sorabjee and J—Shaikh Hassan Shaikh Ibradim vs Azizabibi widow and others—In person.

737-03—Matubhai J and M—Hurgowandas Khooshalbhai and others vs Kutboodin Abdool Rahim Paloba and others—D D Romer.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice ASTON.

For Consent Decree.

306-03—Mantri B and N—Vinayek Ramchandra vs Muljee Govindjee—Nanu and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

509,1901-01—Matubhai J and M—Hiralal Kanayalal and others vs Govind Narayan—Payne and Co—partheard

31,01—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India vs Bukandas Lalubhai and others—B Raghavayava Payne and Co.

96,03—Little and Co—Chuturbhuj Morarjee and others vs Dhurmoobai widow—Jamsetjee and R and W G and W.

335,00—Captain and V—Devcobai widow vs Rukhmabai widow—Jamshedji and R W and G and Co.

577,01—Mirza and M—Mirza Hoosein Khan vs Mackia Begum widow—Little and Co.

255,02—Mulla and M—Rahibai widow vs, Rambai widow and others—Kherderao S and N.

247,01—Mulla and M—Lalji Kooverji and another vs Ghella Dewsey and others—Mansookhlal J and M D D Romer.

184,02—Little and Co—Haridas Ramdas Bhimji vs Cursondas Ramdas and others—Ardeshir N D and A.

492,01—Chitnis and M—Narayen Vinayak vs Dinkar Nana Morowjee and others—Chitnis and M Littls and Co E G and W.

847,01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sonabai vs Nanabhai Jivanjee Contractor—Jamsetjee and R.

774,01—Captain and V—Kaloo Chagal and others vs Yemnabai widow and another—Mirza and M.

150,03—Payne and Co—Soora Dholla and others vs Memon Abdul Suckoor Hajee Joonas and others—Mulla and M.

592,02—Wadia and G—Toolka Kerra and others vs Bhoonsali Runchordas Vandrawandas—Edgelow G and W.

117,02—Jamsetjee and R—Heerjee Bnojraj vs Jamnabai widow.

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THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

Wednesday.—A general rise of pressure has taken place, the effect of pressure changes in Northern India being to displace through low pressure further to the south and east, and winds are setting in over the Gangetic Plains. The extension of rainfall in that region is however, for the present, unlikely, as pressure continues low in the Bay where a depression is probably forming. Very little rain has fallen in Burma and North-east India during the past 24 hours, the only stations that have received amounts exceeding one inch being Mergui, Tavoy and Jessore. Showers have been received on the east coast of the Peninsula and moderate to heavy rain on the West coast, but only few scatt red showers are reported from the interior of the Peninsula. Ratnagiri has received 6 inches, Karwar 3, Cochin, Goa and Sholapur two ; Mormugao and Vizagapatam 1 1-2 ; and False point one. Rain will probably continue light in North-east India but may increase in Burma during the day. Light to moderate rain is likely to continue on the West Coast and showers may occur in the Central Provinces and West Deccan, but general rain in the interior of the peninsula is still improbable. Thunderstorms and duststorms are probable in Upper India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla, In. Cts.	Esplade, In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	28 64	20 37	20 60	24 76
Wednesday, 24th June	00 03	00 30	00 06	00 06
Total	28 67	20 67	20 66	24 82
Total fall to June 24, 1902	8 07	11 40	9 66	9 75
Total fall to June 24, 1901	27 50	10 16	22 51	26 39

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

KEMP AND Co., LD.

	In.	Cts.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m., 24th	0	35

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 24TH JUNE.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	– 0·11	
Jask	29·63	SSE	8	92·3	80·7	80	0·00	– 0·33	
Muscat	29·55	SE	5	86·3	80·5	84	0·03	– 0·01	
Aden	29·60	SW	6	94·3	83·8	70	0·00	– 0·01	
Lahore	29·47	S	4	111·4	88·9	17	0·32	+ 1·15	
Sirsa	29·50	P	10	103·3	86·1	41	0·15	+ 1·15	
Delhi	29·42	NW	7	109·2	88·7	38	0·12	+ 2·00	
Agra	29·49	NW	7	111·0	88·4	34	0·03	+ 1·70	
Cawnpore	29·49	E	8	108·0	87·5	77	0·87	+ 1·75	
Allahabad	29·49	NNE	4	105·6	87·0	73	0·73	+ 3·06	
Jhansi	29·50	NNW	8	112·9	93·7	48	0·48	+ 3·02	
Jacobabad	29·56	Calm	3	110·8	85·1	22	0·13	+ 0·11	
Karachi	29·57	WSW	11	95·9	85·3	64	0·05	+ 0·71	
Jeypore	29·57	W	7	103·2	84·1	42	0·00	+ 1·97	
Ajmere	29·57	NW	14	102·4	85·5	57	0·09	+ 1·50	
Deesa	29·62	SW	13	103·1	82·1	67	0·02	+ 1·24	
Ahmedabad	29·60	W	7	103·8	81·6	67	0·11	+ 5·10	
Bhuj	29·63	SW	17	90·3	80·9	77	0·02	+ 1·44	
Jamnagar	29·60	SSW	15	97·1	79·7

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"It is due to you, seeing the test was a casual "one to say that the fibres WERE WHAT IS "STATED."

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CAPITANA, CONCHAS TRABUCOS, in 50's	10	0
CREMA DE LAS ANTILLAS, in 50's.....	9	0
FOR LUCK, CHARM FOR SMOKERS, in 50's	8	0
NOBLESSE, REINTOS in 50's	8	0
PRIMROS, PRINCESAS in 50's	7	0
LA SEMIRAMIS, SPOTTED, in 100's ...	11	0

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1903.

THE FUTURE OF KARACHI.

WHEN Sind was acquired by the British in 1839, Karachi was described as a miserable little harbour with a population of ten thousand souls. The population now exceeds 136,000, and the sea-borne foreign and coasting trade concentrated at Karachi is valued at ten millions sterling per annum. It is no longer a miserable little harbour or a contemptible port. It is bound to rise. Its merchants are men of energy and enthusiasm, and they will bring the claims of the port to the front until they receive recognition. Sir Raymond West, at the Society of Arts, the other day, remarked that he was twice on official duty there, and from the first officer he met in Sind to the day he left, nothing surprised him more than the absorbing interest they all took in their province. At first it seemed a somewhat parochial and vestry like interest. Their province was to them all India—the whole world. But on gaining more information and further considering the matter he concluded that the parochial interest was in a large measure the secret of their great success there. It is the same to-day as it was when Sir Raymond West first visited the province. The lack of that parochial, vestry-like interest is what the port of London owes its lack of progress to. It has never been wanting in Karachi, nor ever will be, for the greatest of all lessons, as Sir Raymond West told the Society the other evening, which may be learnt from Sind is that of entire and complete devotion of the people to the work which was set them to do, and their great and intense love they bear for the province. Among those who have served in Sind we are assured the flame of affection has never died out. It is remarkable that whosoever has served in Sind wishes to return there, and those who have been stationed in Karachi are ever anxious to return there at the earliest possible moment. It is not easy to account for the sentimental attraction of the place—a port and a city Bombay might swallow without betraying itself. Enough that it is there and devotion to the place begets hard work, constant regard for the demands of the port, and a stern determination to obtain for it every advantage that is possible of attainment.

For the practical side of the question we turn to Mr. Ernest Benedict, M. I. C. E, who was commissioned by the late Sir William Andrew of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company, to report upon the harbour of Karachi. The harbour, he says, is practically a land-locked one. Mail steamers can be brought close to the shore by making wharves, and so deliver their cargo direct into sheds, waggons, or carts, and their passengers or troops can walk across a gangway from the transport into the railway carriages. There is no other port in India where that can be done—not at the present moment. Mr. Benedict had apparently not heard of the new project of the Bombay Improvement Trust when he made the statement, or he would not have been so anxious to announce that in this port mail steamers cannot go up to the wharves, except by waiting for high water and thus suffering delay, while at Karachi they could go out any time. Mr. Benedict is one of the enthusiasts of whom Sir Raymond West spoke. Karachi, says Mr. Benedict, is, by geographical position, the port of India, but as long as it is under the Bombay Government it will never be properly developed. Karachi, he regards as the mouth of the Punjab, and when that mouth is throttled the whole range of the frontier is in danger. The last two statements detract from the value of his previous testimony. There is no necessity to accuse Bombay of unfairness. No doubt Bombay being the larger port will always receive first attention. But to say that the Government looks to Bombay first and Karachi second is inaccurate. Bombay has no jealousy regarding Karachi, nor will it ever entertain such feeling so long as it is not overlooked or neglected. Bombay, indeed, has more cause for complaint of Government neglect than Karachi, if the case of the two be examined, and Karachi cannot hope for better terms if she be transferred to the Punjab to which procedure we imagine Bombay would offer little objection, provided the Berars were handed over in return. But for what it wants Karachi will have to fight, either its present Government or the Government of the Punjab, just as Bombay has had to do. Karachi must bear in mind that Bombay is what its people have made it and owes very little beyond formal thanks for formal sanction of the schemes it has plained and has paid for.

That Karachi has claims no one can seek to deny. She must not be regarded as a rival but as a sister port with her own destiny to fulfil, and that quite independently of Bombay. Many of the advantages that its citizens claim for Karachi are undoubtedly possessed. It is the nearest port to England, though letters require two days more to reach Karachi than to reach Bombay. The P. and O. has never run mails from Aden to Karachi as is now complained of. But it may be taken for granted that it will. So long as the capital of India is migratory and skips between Simla and Calcutta at pleasure, Karachi has a strong supporter in head-quarters officialdom—that is whenever it finds time to think about matters outside Bengal. No doubt Karachi was designed for the landing place for troops for Upper India, and it may be that it will be so used again—almost certainly in the event of a big frontier war. The experiment was once tried, not very seriously, of landing troops at Karachi and railing them on to rest-houses at Lahore. The operation was condemned on the ground of expense, but it is very palpable that the question was only casually gone into. It may be more carefully examined hereafter, for great efforts will be again made to induce Government to make Karachi the military port for the whole of India. All that is necessary, says Mr. Benedict, who has grown enthusiastic on the subject, is to lay down a little bit of line in the centre of India to make a direct route from Karachi to Calcutta which shall be as short as that from Bombay to Calcutta. And in that scheme seems safety. Of course it may be that the mails for Northern and Southern India will be divided at Aden—perhaps not under the terms of this new contract, but under the next. Meantime it is worth while testing the capabilities of Karachi as a military port and ascertaining how far it can be developed—without, of course, interfering with vested interests in Bombay. Karachi can never hope to eclipse Bombay or even to rival her. Probably will never wish to. But it is capable of material development for very little outlay, and that question is one which may well be inquired into. If Karachi puts her best men on the Harbour Trust, selecting capable, responsible, hard-headed men, it will continue to prosper. If the necessity for careful selection be not for ever borne in mind Karachi will stand still or decline.

THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING.

THE degree of diffidence which characterised the speech of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit at the meeting of the Millowners' Association yesterday could scarcely be regarded as encouraging by those engaged in the cotton industry. In brief his remarks amount to this. The number of looms have increased by 1,400, and during the past year there was an increase of some 414,000 bales, Bombay Island being responsible for 291,000 of this increase or considerably more than its share. These figures constitute a record since 1893 surpassing the statistics of 1901 when the figures of the year were unusually high. But notwithstanding these facts the year could not be called a prosperous one. Most concerns had to be satisfied that the year's working had not resulted in a loss, and where profits were made they were so moderate that they were absorbed by the depreciation accounts of previous years. This state of affairs Mr. Bomanjee attributes to the closing of the mints, the consequent fluctuation of the exchange in China, local production in China, and the fact that Japan has ceased to be a consumer of Indian cotton manufactures. He urges very strongly a proper consideration by Government of the question of the exchange, and as a further remedy for the present situation the manufacture of yarn and cloth of finer counts than that now produced in this country. By that means he thinks a healthy and profitable stimulus would by given to the industry. It is not easy to see the force of Mr. Bomanjee's argument in respect of Chinese local production in view of the fact that China still takes such an immense quantity of cotton productions from India, and it seems more likely that a fear which he expresses later on in respect of over production has something to do with the present situation. He does not allude to one interesting feature of the report, the question of finding fresh markets, although undoubtedly that is one of the most obvious solutions of the present difficulty. Speaking of the progress of the industry Mr. Bomanjee anticipates a much larger increase of looms during the current year than was observed in the year that is now closed, but in view of the present state of the demand this expansion does not appear to offer any great cause for congratulation. One matter of detail to which Mr. Bomanjee refers is the excise duty, which he states is not governed by any need of revenue but by the mandate of the Lancashire vote, and he considers it a matter of regret that the abolition of the excise was not considered in such a prosperous financial year as Government have just concluded.

THE YERAODA REFORMATORY.

THE Yeraoda Reformatory School continues to do very useful work, and the report for 1902 is more than usually satisfactory. The great lack of reformatory school accommodation, which exists and which has been so severely felt in Bombay recently, is indicated by the state of affairs which exist at Yeraoda. Throughout 1902 there was overcrowding, although in 25 cases admission to the institution was refused. The pressure, however, will shortly be to some extent relieved, as sanction to increase the accommodation from 120 to 148 has been granted by Government. The additional expenditure involved in this step is certainly justified by the state of affairs in existence now. Recently in this city cases have been, by no means, uncommon where the magistrate has been obliged to commit a juvenile offender to a short term of imprisonment instead of the reformatory school, although the experience of the latter institution would have been much more salutary and the discipline there received more fitting punishment for the crime. Some of the offences which landed these juvenile criminals in the Yeraoda Reformatory were by no means proportionate to the size or age of the offenders. Two lads were convicted of dacoity during the year, and in one case the value of stolen property was no less than Rs. 2,125. The behaviour of the boys was, as a rule, satisfactory. One individual endeavoured to escape three times, and on the last occasion inveigled another lad into making the attempt with him. He was sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months, and that the lads prefer the school to the prison is proved very clearly by the fact that for four months after this example was brought before them the punishment register remained blank. The instruction gained at the school is fully taken advantage of when the lads are discharged, and all but two of those who left the institution last year are following useful occupations. During the year there were no deaths amongst the inmates, although the number of admissions into hospital was much larger than in the previous year. The establishment was carried on at a net cost of Rs. 14,507, but there is no doubt that the benefit accruing to the inmates themselves and to the community at large was very much in excess of this sum.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

ALL over India monsoon conditions appear to be setting in although the most recent report shows that in some districts the rainfall has been light as yet. In Madras cultivators are still engaged with the ploughing and sowing of the next crop, and the harvests which are still giving fair outturns have not yet been completed. In Bengal eight or nine districts are in need of further supplies of moisture although the rainfall there has been pretty general and fairly heavy. At present, however, prospects are fair. Good showers also fell in the United Provinces, and they have assisted in the preparations for the autumn crops which are now in progress. The situation in the Punjab is satisfactory. The outturn of the spring crops has been above the average in the districts where harvesting operations have been most recently in progress, and the standing crops are also doing well. Locusts have threatened Hissar, but up to the present have done no damage. A capital harvest has been obtained from the spring crop in the North-West Frontier Province, and the outlook remains good. In the Central Provinces the water supply is inadequate in several places. The downfalls of rain reported up to now are insignificant. In Assam, too, more rain is wanted and ploughing with a view to rice cultivation is in progress. The early rice which is being reaped in Cachar will give but a poor outturn owing to the failure of rain. The prospects of other crops in the province appear to be good. Heavy rain has fallen in Burma, and wet weather sowing is now in operation in a good many districts. All over India prospects appear to be good, and although in some areas prices are fluctuating the changes are not important.

THE British India steamer Warora, Captain E. W Peck, which arrived in harbour on the 23rd instant from Calcutta via Coast ports, brought 20 native seamen, of the ill-fated vessel Couch, of the Shell Transport and Trading Company, which struck on a reef near Galle on the 3rd instant, and subsequently became a total wreck. The Couch was an oil vessel, proceeding to Madras with 3,000 tons of bulk oil, valued at £15,000. The Captain, officers and crew were all saved. An inquiry was held at Colombo.

MR. BRIGHT, the District Engineer of the Hyderabad-Fyzabad Railway, has, during his recent shooting excursion in the Sambalpur District, succeeded in killing the man-eating tigress that used to infest the forests near the Ambabhona Police Circle and the borders of the Sarangarh Feudatory State in the Sambalpur District, and for the destruction of which the Local Government of the Central Provinces had offered a special reward of Rs. 500. It appears that he saw and shot her at Belpahar, a small railway station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line, situated about 13 miles from Jharsuguda in the Sambalpur District.

DR. A. LEHMANN, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Mysore, has been appointed, we are glad to learn, for a further term of five years. It is to be hoped that the Mysore Government now that they have decided upon this step will provide Doctor Lehmann with an adequate staff of assistants, and also secure the services of a skilled entomologist. The Mysore Government are much to be congratulated on the enterprise which induced them to lead in the direction of Scientific Agriculture where other Provinces in India for so long have been content to follow. Even more will that Government deserve praise if they now decide to establish their Agricultural Department on such a thorough and efficient basis as may be relied on to bring the greatest good to the whole agricultural community.

THE Madras Government have just passed orders requesting Presidents of District Boards and Chairmen of Municipal Councils to discontinue, with effect from 1903-1904, the submission of the annual returns showing works of public utility constructed by private individuals, and directing them to devote a paragraph in their future 'Annual Reports to the notice of any such works costing more than Rs. 500 each, so as to place them on official record. Government say that the object with which the return was originally prescribed in 1830 was to encourage the execution of useful works by private individuals. But it does not appear that the returns now received achieve that object, while the encouragement of such acts of public spirit is secured in other ways. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the publication of the list in its present form is no longer necessary.

THE "Daily Express" states that a doctor named Aldritch, in practice at Clapton, and formerly on the staff of the Charing Cross Hospital, hypnotised a lady preparatory to the amputation of one of her legs. No pain was felt by the lady during the performance of the operation by the surgeons, and the operation is described as a wonderful success. The pulse and temperature of the patient continued normal, and no symptoms of shock made themselves manifest.

OFTEN the sorrow of one heart comes to be a cause of solace to the grief of others, and this is the more gratifying when perpetuation of a particular bereavement takes a new and graceful form. Sir William and Lady Walrond, whose names are a byeword for charitable actions, lost their son Jack some time ago through consumption. They have now expressed a desire to provide a Parish nurse in his memory at Uffculme, in Devonshire, near their country seat.

MUSIC has latterly been high in Viceregal favour in the Commonwealth. Mme. Melba, during her closing week in her native city of Melbourne, was the guest of Governor Sir George Sydenham Clarke. Mr. Edward Lloyd, the famous tenor, has been entertained by Lord and Lady Tennyson in Sydney. Mr. Lloyd's first concert in Sydney was a Viceregal command night, and drew a densely crowded audience. Both from the artistic and the financial points of view the success of Mr. Lloyd and his English company in Australia has been pronounced.

Now that the chief magistrates of Melbourne and Sydney have been permitted by the King to assume the style and title of Lord Mayor, it is proposed to erect in each city an official residence or Mansion House. Hitherto the mayors of these two leading Australian cities have been content with a few rooms in each of their respective town halls, but it is felt that the enhanced dignity of the office demands a closer approximation to the city of London model. A Lord Mayor's coach is also suggested, but that is a bit of mediævalism that would look some what anachronistic in such a young country as Australia.

THE people of New South Wales would like to know whether a severe crisis in their finances is imminent or not. On the one hand the Treasurer of the State, Mr. Waddell, declared in a recent speech that the Government was about to "pass through a very trying time," and that, therefore, he would have to enforce the most rigid economy and retrenchment. But his chief, the Premier, Sir John See, immediately afterwards said some severe things about the "calamity howlers," and denounced them for doing their best to bring about the ills that they predicted.

A VISIT TO PESHAWAR.

I MUST see the place again, that was certain. It had been a memory and a dream to me for years, and now, through happy chance, I find myself at the General's bungalow free for two days to go and see and do exactly where and what I will. Oh! this Anglo-Indian hospitality, what a joy it is! The frank welcome to the most disorderly recommended strangers, the "self-contained" apartments, where you may live, and move, and have your being without let or hindrance; the house, the horses, the cloud of servants freely at your service; the heavenly go-as-you-please! But all this is not peculiar to Peshawar, and deserves a chapter to itself.

I soon find myself on the way to the city, driving with my hostess and without an escort. It is rather an off-chance that a Pathan will run amok, and even if he did, the lady is safe from his knife: she has no soul with which to help a poor Musalman to Paradise. It has been raining; the atmosphere is radiantly clear and the place full of a tender freshness and the smell of damp earth and growing leaves. Down the Mall we go, past pillared bungalows smothered in bougainvillias, hedges of roses, flaming poinsettias, and clumps of palms with here and there the chain of the Himalyas glowing through the budding trees like a dove's neck. It is true that behind the starry flowers white-faced men in khaki remind one that, in spite of new drains, there is still a horrorcall Peshwar fever; but such reflections must not occupy a cold-weather-tripper too long on a spring morning. We are soon out on the Circular Road, passing the new light railway from Peshawar to Jamrud (one of my host's little improvements), the horse lines, quarter-guard houses, transport lines, and the barracks significantly turned back to front. All these look out directly upon the rugged valley stretching away to the hills, and have to be protected. The horses are kept in what is practically a mud fort, but that does not prevent the tribesmen from clearing the walls and stealing an animal now and then, while the guard-houses are fronted by a ditch and wall covered with barbed wire, another of my host's little improvements, so that the shot sentry and the missing rifle are uncommon these last two years.

Soldiering a year in India is worth—qua soldier making—ten years of soldiering at home, so the saying goes. But surely soldiering on the frontier is worth ten years of soldiering in any other part of India. In a moment, unforeseen and unwarned of, everything is in a blaze, and so everything is kept ready. There is a mobile column ready to take the field at literally an hour's notice; supplies of arms and ammunition, supplies of food and forage, and hospital equipment sufficient for an army corps, kept always fresh and ready in big godowns by the city station. Why, then, did we allow the Khyber to be seized and held in 1897? If my General (he was not here then) were not so discreet I might be able to say. The fort I see has got a brand new mud face since I was here last, and looks rather like an Earl's Court erection; but it means history and probabilities and it shelters a solitary British officer who has to be in by nine o'clock every night to command its native garrison; so I salute it and our lonely exile.

At last we are through the big wall gate and in the city. "Slower, slower!" I shout to the coachman (one may do such things here). I must try to take it all in. The wide street is crowded, and so are the floors and upper stories of the houses all open to the street, except where lattice carvings shut the womenkind. Homes of all shapes, sizes, and elevations, of mud and wood and brick, plain, painted with wash or design, carved richly and delicately, looking old as the hills and very fragile, with here and there a modern building, bank or office, starting up garish and shocking. Beautiful, orderly County Council yellow brick drains, I see, too, in this home of romance. Getting through is not easy. This is one of the two days a week that the pass is protected by Khyber Rifles and free for passage, and the camel caravan is in the city bringing buyers and sellers. They are truly wonderful, these people who throng the streets and stare at the Infidel with tolerance, curiosity, or hate. Men, every inch of them—fighting men, splendid in physique, and dignified exceedingly. Here this likeness ceases, for I understand their morals are those of tottering Rome—though, in this respect, there are many degrees among the tribes—and their code of honour is entirely their own. But to-day I observe other types as well, and notably one, a man of the most perfect physical beauty I remember to have seen. Immensely tall, and from the freedom of his movements and the lines of body and limbs ideally proportioned, his skin as fair as a European's, his eyes bright blue, and his hair and short beard light auburn the make of his features and the shape of his torso purely Greek. What did it mean? Perhaps the remains of Alexander's wars, who can say?

I suppose there are representatives here on market day of most of the Pushtu speaking tribes, dwellers beyond the Indus Afghan Ghilzai, Baluchis, Mohmunds, Mahmunds, Kohis (camelmen), these people of the Peshawar plain who keep up to this day the evil reputation of ancient plain-dwellers. I see very few professional deformities or holy men; there is little European demand for this sort of local colour in the Peshawar bazaars. But I want to shop, and our A.D.C., a marvel of knowledge and self-possession, takes me to one Ali whom he knows. Ali has the sanctity of a journey to Mecca, the reputation for great riches, and a most attractive way of lying. He shows us carpets and rugs from Persia and Bokhara which seem actually to glow and change colour like jewels; embroideries that do not say much to me; furs to be worn by the Amir, seal sea-otter, blue marten, silver fox marked "produced in Russia," snow leopard; intaglios said to be Greek, and much rubbishy-looking stuff from China. The usual long process of buying begins; the things I most want are spat upon and thrown into corners; many creatures are named as being Ali's parents, of which an owl seems to be far the most desirable, and finally with superb gestures of despair, the Sahib is told to behold a poor man and to do with him as he pleases. In other words, Ali takes off a third of his first price. Then all is changed. Ali is recognized as an old friend of the family, patted on the back, and almost chucked under the chin, and we drink delicious green China tea and go out into the street again. "Go quickly, don't push if they crowd round you, and look well out and behind you now and then:" those are the orders. We slowly plough the gazing crowd, among little soda water stalls with patent fountains, bottles covered with local sweets dangerously vivid in colour, sellers of wood and charcoal (struwarries) from Lundi Kotal, who bring snow from the Lukka hills in summer, keeping it meantime in deep pits covered with grass; past the table of the money changers and the seats of them that sell doves, and the square of the dyers who seem to have got their flaming orange-red straight from the sunset. I have to stop and buy something that arrests me at once. It is Peshawar pottery, an exquisite glaze of dark blue, like old Sèvres, with a delicate gold border pattern, quite unlike anything Oriental I have seen before, and very cheap.

At night there is a big dinner party and much music, the Peshawar Amateurs are going to give a performance of "The Pirates of Penzance," and their prima donna sings the waltz admirably. As I turn to go to bed my most kind host reminds me to take a lantern with me to the bungalow in the compound where my rooms are. At five o'clock every evening duckshot is served out to the sentries, and they have orders to fire on sight at any one who comes without a light. And so "Good night," Peshawar! You can never go to sleep that is I fear.
—Edgar Watkin in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

SENATOR Drake has received a design for a new issue of Australian Stamps. The stamps designed will be engraved and printed in Australia. The design was executed by an Australian, as it was preferred to keep it in the Commonwealth instead of having it designated in the United States. Something symbolical of the Commonwealth will be substituted for the King's head.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOMALI WAR.

GENERAL EGERTON'S MOVEMENTS.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE MULLAH.

THE ENEMY'S STRENGTH.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES.

GENERAL MANNING AT DAMOT.

THE INDIAN DETACHMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

It is considered uncertain in London whether General Egerton goes direct to Somaliland or proceeds to London to consult with authorities on a plan of campaign.

A number of educated men are with the Mullah including men who were formerly intepreters in the British Navy and who are well acquainted with our methods.

The Mullah has a regular intelligence system connected with Jibutil and other ports.

His force includes 1,500 riflemen and a mob of spearmen.

Our force will be about 6,000 men of all arms.

Experts maintain that owing to the transport problem the mere pouring in of troops into the country will increase the difficulties, and they advocate that the later South African tactics of small light columns should be tried.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

General Manning has reached Damot unopposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The following is the composition of the British Mounted Infantry Company from the Bengal Command for Somaliland :—Captain Bell, Rifle Brigade, in command ; Lieutenant Helyar and one section from the Rifle Brigade ; Lieutenant Scobell and one section from the Norfolk Regiment ; and Lieutenants Edwards and Godman and two sections from the Yorkshire Regiment.

SITUATION IN SOMALILAND.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

INTERVIEW WITH A RETURNED OFFICER.

There is at present in Colombo an officer who has just returned from special service in the Somaliland Campaign. To a representative, who saw him the other day, he gladly gave his views on the present situation there, and described the whole campaign, so far as he had been able to learn it from information on the spot. He went to the scene of action last January in connection with the wireless telegraphic operations there and some interesting facts on this phase of the campaign are reserved for a future occasion. The present article will be confined simply to the military aspect of the question.

ON ARRIVAL.

"When I arrived there," he said "the troops were doing nothing at all. An advance post at Bohotle was being prepared, and the troops on the other side—General Manning's troops—were doing the same thing with regard to Galkayo. Berbera, the landing-place, has a good pier, and so on. There all our stores and camels are landed. The country is nothing more or less than sand near the sea-coast. Then you get to very rocky, mountainous country, about forty miles away from Berbera. You then go through the pass at this point until you reach the plateau, and here you meet with a red sandy earth which gradually becomes more red, and there are less stones as you get into the interior, or Haud, as it is called the great waterless district. There are very few stones there. Generally speaking, the whole country is covered with low scrub and mimosa bushes, and these bushes, even in the rainy season, never grow much more than 20 feet high. There are no trees worth speaking about."

THE CLIMATE.

The climate, contrary to the popular idea, is very good until after the rains, when you get bad water and that is only found at a very few places. You often travel 50 or 60 miles without finding water, People don't—indeed they can't—realise the enormous difficulties that the troops have to contend with. You have to carry all your food with you, You have to carry your water with you, and you march along through dense bushes and can't see 20 yards on either side of the road, Horses are not used very much only for riding purposes. The camel is the animal used for transport, and you can imagine what a body of troops looks like when about to set out on a march. They may have anything from 150 to 500 camels with them, according to the strength of the party, for carrying water, rations, kit, and ammunition. This string of camels may take up anything from a half to two miles in length, going through the bush in single file. Consequently there are great difficulties in protecting convoys. You see, you have a body of men from a half to two miles in length, a single tract, say, two miles long. The camel generally goes along at about 21-2 miles an hour—that is a rough idea of its pace—and the day's march may be anything from 20 to 30 miles, or more than that at a push : 20 miles would be easy going. Thus you will gain some idea of the transport work

THE LENGTH OF THE CAMPAIGN,

"I am unable to tell you, said the officer, what the lenght of the campaign will be, nor is it known whether there are going to be any fresh operations. The future entirely depends upon the decision at home. With regard to the Mullah, nothing, you know, succeeds like success and his forces have had several successes now. Mind you there are some who say that the Pinoket business was a defeat for the Mullah and that the enemy's loss was four thousand. But however that may be there is no doubt the enemy is gaining valuable experience and is fighting with much more determination now than they did a year ago; and their shooting is straighter. The Mullah's men are armed with very useful rifles for there has been a lot of smuggling of arms and ammunition into the country for a long time.'.

THE RUMOUR OF THE WOUNDED OFFICERS.

The representative called the officer's attention to the recent telegram alleging that certain of Colonel Plunket's wounded officers were said to be alive and in the hands of the Mullah. He observed : "There were rumours to that effect in Somaliland, but I cannot think there is any foundation for them. The nature of their wounds and the fact that they could not have been skilfully attended to is strong argument against it. They were all more or less accounted for by the people who saw them shot, though not exactly killed.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN PONDICHERRY.

A GOVERNMENT ORDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 24.

The following Government Order is published in the Pondicherry Official Gazette :—Whereas the headmistresses of the schools for girls at Pondicherry, Chandernagore, and Karikal have refused to consent to the removal of the religious emblems existing in the school premises, we decide that the personnel of all public schools for girls in Pondicherry, Chandernagore and Karikal is completely secularised. The sisters of St. Joseph therefore are leaving with heartfelt sorrow the Government establishments which have been in their charge for 55 years. They intend to open private schools which will principally be attended by the girls of all the old families of the station.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE CAPE RAGGING CASE.

THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

All the seven officers accused at Capetown in the ragging case have been acquitted by the court-martial.

PRESS OPINIONS.

SURPRISE BORDERING ON INDIGNATON.

The papers have recived the acquintal of the officers accused of ragging at Capetown with surprise and disapprobation bordering upon indignation, and declare that only in a strained legal sense can it be said that the conduct of the defendants was not unbecoming officers and gentlemen.

The evidence, they say, emphasises the necessity for the rigorous suppression of ragging.

[The officers implicated in the Cape "ragging," including a Guardsman and a Captain of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, were summoned to appear in the Supreme Court at Capetown to answer the charges brought against them by Mr. Stanford respecting their treatment of him after a ball at the hotel. The dance originally was purely a subscription affair, but, in order to obtain a cavalry band at a reduced rate it was turned into a military dance, and Mr. Hardwick Stanford was asked to come as a guest instead of as a subscriber. This was out of the question, as Mr. Stanford had invited all the ladies. Eventually it was arranged that he should act, informally, as host. The relations between the officers and Mr. Stanford during the evening were of the most friendly nature. It was only after the dance that Mr. Stanford was told that he had to undergo a mock trial by court-martial. The manager of the Mount Nelson Hotel, on being questioned on the subject, said that he fully understood that Mr. Stanford was the principal in the dance, not only because he acted as host, but because he made all the dance arrangements, and also because at most of the dances given by guests at the hotel Mr. Stanford was a principal organiser and subscriber. After frequent postponements of the civil case the Chief Justice of the Cape, Sir Henry De Willies, refused to have the matter delayed any longer. Among the officers appearing at the Supreme Court were Captain Judkins, Imperial Yeomanry, and Lieutenant Herman Hodge, Grenadier Guards, who, with the other officers, had entered a defence contradicting the statements made by Mr. Stanford, and alleging that the latter had attended the dance without being invited. Instead of attempting to substantiate these statements before the Chief Justice and a full jury, they apologised for their behaviour to Mr. Stanford in the following terms :—"The defendants express their sincere regret at their conduct towards the plaintiff on December 24th and 25th, and acknowledge that the said conduct was wrong and unjustifiable, and consent to judgment for the plaintiff for £1,500 and costs." The Commander-in-Chief afterwards ordered a court-martial to assemble to try the officers concerned in the case.]

THE MORGAN SHIPPING TRUST.

CUNARD COMPANY WITHDRAW.

TRUST SHARES FALL.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN ENGLAND.

The Cunard Company have withdrawn from the pooling agreement with the Morgan Shipping Trust as their demands have been ignored and the supply of ships exceeds the demand.

Acute disappointment is generally felt in England and America at the Trust's operations, and the shares have fallen enormously.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION IN MALTA.

NEW CONSTITUTION ESTABLISHED.

Owing to the repeated rejection of the Education Vote in connection with the Italian language question, the Government has established a new constitution in Malta, increasing the official members of Council, and reducing the elected members and curtailing their rights.

THE SITUATION IN SERVIA.

EXODUS OF MINISTERS FROM BELGRADE.

KARAGEORGEVITCH AT BELGRADE.

The British, French, Dutch, American, and Turkish Ministers have left Belgrade.

The Russian and Austrian Ministers alone will attend the ceremonies on the King's arrival.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

King Karageorgevitch has met with enthusiastic reception at Belgrade, and attended Mass at the Cathedral on his arrival.

The Russian and Austrian Ministers met him at the station.

THE BERBER RAILWAY.

TO BE COMMENCED NEXT YEAR.

At a meeting of the British Cotton growing Association Count Gleichen on behalf of the Soudan Government stated that the Berber Railway would be commenced in 1904, and he hoped finished in 1907.

THE MOAT FARM MURDER.

DOUGAL SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Dougal has been sentenced to death for the murder of Miss Holland with whom he lived at the Moat Farm, Essex. The victim's remains were dug up after a six weeks' search.

DEATH OF AN M. P.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The death is announced of Sir J. W. Pease, member for Barnard Castle.

COUNTY CRICKET.

YORKSHIRE DEFEAT KENT.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

Yorkshire has beaten Kent by an innings and 130 runs.

RE-APPEARENCE OF PLAGUE AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JUNE 24.

With the advent of damp weather plague has re-appeared in Bangalore, two cases being reported in the Civil Station yesterday.

INDIA AND TIBETAN TRADE.

NEGOCIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

The following press note has been issued :—For some time past the question of revising the arrangements for trade between India and Tibet, which are at present regulated by rules framed in 1893 under the Anglo Chinese Convention of 1890, but which have proved unsatisfactory and illusory in practice, has engaged the attention of the Government of India. Communications on the subject have passed with the Chinese Government and the Tibetan authorities, and as a result of these negotiations, Major Younghusband, the Resident at Indore, has been deputed to Khamba Jong near the Sikkim Tibet Frontier to meet the representatives appointed by the Chinese and Tibetan Governments to discuss the matter. Major Younghusband will be assisted by Mr. White, the Political Officer in Sikkim for the past few months. The 32nd Pioneers and a Company of Sappers and Miners have been employed in improving the trade route between Siliguri and the Northern Frontier of Sikkim, and the former regiment will provide an escort of 200 men to accompany the Commission. It is hoped that the proceedings will commence without much further delay.

CHINA EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

MEDALS FOR FIELD CLERKS.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 24.

Yesterday in the presence of the assembled Officers and Clerks of the Military Accounts Office Lieutenant-Colonel Pussy, Officiating Controller, distributed the China Medal to twelve Clerks, including one gazetted Officer who had been employed in the Field Audit Office of the China Expeditionary Force.

A CALCUTTA DIVORCE CASE.

THE HOLE IN THE DOOR.

In a divorce case now being tried o' Krummel vs Krummel, Justice Harrington, yesterday, ordered the prosecution of a witness named Edward Gilbert Wright for perjury. Wright had said that he had seen familiarities with Mrs. Krummel and Roy, the co-respondent, through a hole in the door which he himself had bored with a gimlet. The door was examined by order of the Judge, and was found to contain no hole, nor any trace of a hole.

THE TILAK CASE.

MORE CONTRADICTIONS.

POONA, JUNE 24.

Mr. Kharpade's evidence was resumed again at Amrsoti yesterday. It related to conversations with Tai Maharaj about the adoption at Singhad, which the Babu family was fixed upon. Bala Maharaj was not mentioned. Tai Maharaj knew well the Pandit Maharaj's hopes were doomed to failure. Witness fully explained the resolution of the trustees on the 18th June 1901, and emphatically contradicted Tai Maharaj and Nagpurkar on all points relating to the alleged insistence on Bala Maharaj's adoption and the dissent minute, respectively. Tai Maharaj, he said, went to Aurungabad willingly, and on no misrepresentation. He also related the events occurring at Aurungabad, and characterized the letters alleged to have been written by Tai Maharaj from Aurangabad as being clumsy inventions. Witness asserted that Tai Maharaj never mentioned Bala Maharaj at Aurangabad, and did not wish to leave with witness. Witness then commenced the narrative of the events at Poona, and stated how Tai Maharaj had been preparing for the adoption of Bala Maharaj in secret, and how after the discovery witness and Tilak gave Pandit Maharaj legal notice to leave the Wada and saw them peacefully off the premises.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

REVISION OF THE PROGRAMME.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Poona Horse Show Committee was held this evening at the Gymkhana Club, Surgeon-General Price presiding. The accounts of the previous year were inspected and passed. There was a balance of Rs. 2,054-4. Various classes were then reviewed and several alterations were made. It was proposed by Major Young, seconded by Colonel Hazelton, that class 10—Ponies 14-2 and under in single harness should, as formerly, be divided into English and Colonials on the one hand and C. B's on the other. In the Polo ponies' class Colonel Hazelton proposed that class 11—all Polo Ponies should be made in one class for English and Colonial Polo Ponies, as it was next to impossible to Judge these with Arabs and C. B's. This was agreed to, as also further proposition of Captain Davie that the championship prize should be given for the best Polo in the show. The class for best Hunter in the show was changed to best Horse in the show, Colonel Sheringham agreeing to give a prize for the best Hunter with the Poona and Kirkee fox-hounds judged by his performances in the field. There was no further change in the programme. The meeting then dispersed.

MEETING OF THE POONA CANTONMENT COMMITTEE.

MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES.

THE QUESTION OF SPEED,

At a meeting of the Cantonment Committee held this morning, the question regarding the speed of motor cars and cycles was discussed. Major Leslie, the Secretary of the meeting, said he had been to H. H. the Aga Khan and received several useful suggestions. One of these was that the speed allowed—nine miles an hour—should be raised. The Secretary then explained that the motor cars will shortly become a necessity and that they will be more popular. When they will increase in members the accident question will arise—Under what Act the motor cars be placed, and in what way their drivers can be dealt with. Major Edwards said drivers can be treated like drivers of ordinary vehicles. Major Brewin said nine miles was the proper space in poona. Major Brewin proposed and Major Edwards seconded that the Committee suggest that the District Superintendent of Police be requested to regulate the speed of motor cars and cycles and suggest that nine miles an hour should be fixed as the basis of speed. Colonel Vyvyan said that Mr. Folkes is preparing a Bill about it.

THE BANGALORE RACES.

SECOND ENTRIES.

BANGALORE, JUNE 24.

The second entries for the Bangalore Races next month are very poor. All the races have filled but very meagrely. The best, however, is hoped for when the final entries close on July 1.

DISQUALIFICATION OF THE PONY HAREFOOT.

APPEAL AGAINST THE DECISION OF THE MYSORE STEWARDS.

Colonel Sprot, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, has appealed to the Calcutta Turf Club against the decision of the Mysore Stewards disqualifying his pony Harefoot who ran first in the Arab Handicap on the last day of the Mysore Meeting.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

BURLINGTON FINE ARTS CLUB.

A FIRST NIGHT AT THE CRETERION.

"MARGOT" AT CAMBERWELL.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

The important exhibition at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in Savile Row, increases appreciably the already heavy debt under which the Club has placed collectors and connoisseurs. The present collection of Greek art owes much to the knowledge and initiative of Mrs. Arthur Strong, LL.D. It has been planned "to illustrate the history and range of Greek art from the close of the 6th century B.C., when it may be said to have assumed its leading characteristics, down to the Augustan age when it finally passed into the service of Rome." The Club can and does appeal with authority to possessors of beautiful and valuable objects ; no commercial considerations operate with regard to its exhibitions. Round the walls are placed the larger marbles and bronzes ; smaller bronzes, etc., are in cases ; as are terra-cottas and vases-all these brought together and arranged under the direction of Mrs. Strong ; Mrs Charles Newton-Robinson, the well-known collector, is responsible for the fine array of gems ; Mr. G. F. Hill, of the British Museum, for the coins. The catalogue, a large 4to of 255 pages, is in itself indispensable. It has a general preface, an introduction to each of the main sections, besides elaborate details, descriptive and historical, of the principal objects on view. We shall not here attempt to deal critically or to give an appreciation of the exhibition as a whole—such an attempt within the space at our disposal would be an impertinence but rest content with naming a few of a hundred important exhibits, were it only to the bronze head of Apollo, original Greek work (about 460-450 B. C., lent from the Chatsworth collection by the Duke of Devonshire, a member's invitation—and thus only one admittance be gained—should be earnestly solicited. Here the minimum of concession is made to human demands ; it is unmistakably the head of a god, strong, sovereign, beautiful. Not for long indeed, never before, perhaps, has this magnificent bronze head been exhibited. Before we reach it we pass the head of a goddess lent by Mr. T. Humphry Ward ; a head, emerging from part of a sepulchral stele, Attic work of the second half of the 5th century, lent by the Marquis of Lansdowne ; a large archaic bronze shield, dating from the 7th century B. C., in fine preservation, the property of Mr. Claude Fonsonby ; and over the mantelpiece is a fragment from the frieze of the Parthenon, recently discovered at Combe Park, Essex, fully described by Dr A. S. Murray, in "The Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects"

At the end of the room is a large bronze statuette of a winged Eros, springing forward with torch-socket in extended left hand. Is this mobile and lovely figure we recognise the Attic sources drawn upon by Cellini and Verrochio ; the figure is no less joyous than, and in feeling approximate to, that of the boy and the dolphin in the court yard of the Palazzo Vecchio. Of supreme beauty is the head of a young girl in marble, lent by Mr. E. P. Warren. The slightly-open lips, the eyes, and the contours of the cheek are modelled so tenderly that almost it is as though—despite the mutilated nose, the broken head—human life here awaits its rewakening. Students look forward with interest to an essay on the subject of this piece by Mr. Marshall, of Lewes. From the same collection comes a masterly head of Homer, searchingly naturalistic in treatment. It is deemed to date from not earlier than the third century B.C., and forceful characterisation rather than what we call classic beauty was the aim of the sculptor. A head of Aphrodite, in fine-t Parian marble, lent by Lord Leconfield, is by prominent students now acknowledged to be an original by Praxiteles. Genius here unifies as nearly as may be the in general conflicting claimes of nature and art. The beautiful original surface of the marble, the finely ordered phrasing, the strength subordinated to a general purpose ; these denote art, but the actual has been directed so little—and here is art of the highest order—as to leave an impression of absolute truth. Among many other treasures are a portrait of Menander (?), lent by Mr. Ludwig Mond, which takes its place among the great achievements in this kind of the end of the fourth or the beginning of the third century B.C. ; a mounted warrior, in bronze, the light green patina exquisitely preserved, showing the archaic stages by means of which beauty and significance came to be more clearly discerned—the work dates from the 6th century B.C. ; some lovely Tanagra figures, lent among others by Mr. James Knowles and artists such as Messrs. C. H. Shannon and C. Ricketts ; and to go no farther, a case of gems, chiefly belonging to and arranged by Mr. Arthur Evans, including a rock crystal scarabaeid, dating from the second half of the 5th century B.C., brought from Greece a century ago by Cockerell, and now lent by Mrs. Frederick Pepys Cockerell. The Burlington Fine Arts Club and the many who contribute to its present exhibition deserve the cordial thanks of all interested in art.

The play, Just Like Callaghan, adapted by Mr. Cosmo Gordon Lennox from Le Coup de Foust of Hennequin and Duval and produced at the Criterion is not altogether worthy either of the adapter or of the strong cast engaged. Mr. Lennox in The Little French Milliner and The Marriage of Kitty has shown an ability in the preparation of Parisian wares for the English market so infinitely superior to any that we are accustomed to as almost to deserve the name of genius. Here, however, he seems to have essayed a task to which even his adroitness is unequal. The root-idea of the play is excellent. It is as good as new and full of possibilities. Manderberry who has been married five years or so spends some of his time in a manner of which his trustful little wife would not approve. So he has invented a double and imaginary person of the name of Callaghan only distinguishable from him by an Irish accent. Every now and then he sends his wife an anonymous letter in a feigned hand informing her that her husband has been seen the evening before in the company of this or that lady. Lena knows this to be untrue ; he has spent the evening with her. Consequently to her Callaghan has become a very real person. Her mother is not so easily satisfied. And Mr. Hare, a friend and as a cousin of Mr. Charles Hawtrey and a diligent student of all the pieces in which he appears, an authority on marital evasion, sees through the whole fraud. Nothing will satisfy her but to see Manderberry and Callaghan side by side. It is beyond Manderberry's power to indulge her to this extent, but he can at least let her see Callaghan. And he does. In a strange suit and with a heavy brogue he makes occasion to call on Manderberry when, of course, he is out. Lena is delighted at this, to her simple mind, complete vindication of her husband's probity. Her mother is confounded, Only Mrs. Hare is unconvinced. She insists on Callaghan's remaining till Manderberry returns. And he stays on. There is really no good reason for his doing so, the passing attack of cramp is not sufficient. No good reason that is, in the English play ; in the original one can imagine several which did not lend themselves to reproduction at the base Criterion. He has not a gay time of it ; for there are things up against him in either character. He spends the nights on three chairs. In the third act, when he is again Manderberry, his wife tricks him into giving the show away. See, too, starts romancing, and reminds him of an imaginary blissful evening with him. He has obtained her forgiveness and has taken her out to supper. And he, conscious that he has done nothing of the kind, exclaims, "Then there is a real Callaghan, after all !" The truth established, and Mrs. Hare having proved more conciliatory than might have been expected all ends happily.

On this theme a capital farce might be written either in French or in English. But they would not run on quite the same lines. Mr. Lennox has not written an English farce. He has taken a French farce and has watered it down. Unfortunately in cleaning out the place he removed some of the structure. Motives have been sacrifice to morality, and characters and circumstances have been so modified as to be no longer up to their work Take one instance. Mehalah is an attractive young person with whom Manderberry is on furtive terms. Once when he was with her another man came along, and Manderberry escaped by sliding down the water-pipe. At the Criterion Mehalah is a widow, from whom Manderberry takes music lessons, and to whom he is engaged. The man who comes along is a highly moral uncle. One can only suppose that in the original they were far different and infinitely more useful to the play. And everywhere or loose ends Is there no mark on Lena's husband by which he may be distinguished from the baffling Callaghan ? Lena remembers a more on his foot. A moment latter he is taken with cramp in the leg. But of that male we hear no more. We imagine they manage these things better in France.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Indian Cricket Team for England Committee was held at the Parsee Gymkhana on Tuesday evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell presiding, and the following members being present :—The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. J. M. Framjee Patel, Mr. A. C. Rumboll, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Mr. A. Sidney Galtrey, Mr. F. J. Clark, Mr. P. K. Telang, Mr. Haidi C. Tyabji, Mr. S. G. Velinker, and Messrs. Shepherd and Divecha (Joint Honorary Secretaries). After the minutes of the meeting held on March 7th had been read and confirmed, the Honorary Secretaries reviewed briefly the progress that had been made in furthering the project during the past three months. All the players who had been communicated with had notified their willingness to join the team so that when the time came to make a final selection there would be no danger of the side not being thoroughly representative of native Indian cricket. Encouraging letters had been received, from England from Lord Harris, Lord Hawke, Mr. F. E. Lacey (Secretary M. C. C.), Mr. C. W Alcock (Secretary, Surrey County C. C.), Mr. F. E. Toone (Secretary, Yorkshire County C. C.), and other influential cricketers who were in favour of the proposed visit of an Indian team, and there was not the slightest doubt that the trip in addition to proving highly beneficial to the cricket of the participants, would be a success from a financial point of view. Up to date guarantees of £100 each had been received from Yorkshire and the M. C. C. as the team's share of the gate proceeds, and it was almost certain that this example would be followed by Surrey, Lancashire, and most of the other counties. Letters were then read from the various princes, noblemen, and gentlemen, who have either subscribed or promised to do so to the fund that is being raised to meet the expenses of the tour, and it was estimated that up to date something over Rs. 18,000 would be realised when all the sums that had been promised were paid. Mr. D. J. Tata and Mr. A. H. S. Aston were appointed Honorary Treasurers to the fund and become members of the sub-committee. It was proposed by Mr. Rumboll, and seconded by Mr. Clark, that a subscription list be opened in addition to the guarantee fund. The proposition was discussed at length, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, and Messrs. Rumboll, Galtrey, Shepherd, Clark, and Patel all joining in the debate. A sub-committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. A. S. Galtrey was eventually formed to arrange details.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE SAKARAM KHANDUJI AND OTHERS.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of the insolvents, said his clients had been adjudicated insolvents under an order of the Court. As a matter of fact they were not insolvents. They had firms at Ahmednagar and Bombay. Affairs at Ahmednagar were all right, but owing to the conduct of a partner in Bombay the local firm had come to grief. They wanted time to ascertain the debts and pay off the liabilities, also an extention of time to file the schedule. They did not want to file the schedule if they could pay all their debts.

His lordship inquired whether a notice had been given to the adjudicating creditors and whether the Official Assignee was informed. Mr Raikes replying in the affirmative, the Commissioner wanted to know the time required by the learned counsel's clients.

Mr. Raikes asked four months time, but the Commissioner gave one month, and said that further time would be granted after seeing the progress made during the month.

In the same matter Mr. Bahadurji made a similar application on behalf of Dewsi Rajpal, which was also granted on similar terms.

RE-RAVJI-KHIMJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia moved for an interim order.

Mr. Davar opposed on behalf of a creditor, and said his lordship would see from the schedule that this was a particularly instructive insolvency, and that the man had traded, as it were, in insolvency. This was his seventh insolvency, and his history showed that he filed his schedule in May, 1892, which was dismissed in 1893. He filed another in 1898 and was discharged in 1899. In the latter year he filed a petition again, but his petition was dismissed in the following year. Then he filed his fourth application in 1902, which was dismissed in 1903. The fifth petition was filed in April, 1904, and dismissed in 1905. In 1899 he filed his sixth petition, which was dismissed in 1901. And this was the seventh. He had exploited most of the European foreign offices in Bombay, and was indebted to Mr. Davar's client to the amount of Rs. 12,000.

Mr. Kapadia objected to the urging of all these particulars in the matter of mere extension of interim order. His learned friend might have waited to speak of them until the day of hearing, according to practice. His client expected to be ready for the proceedings in a fortnight.

Mr. Davar said he moved for a rule for the insolvents examination, and to show cause why the insolvent not lodge all his books with the Official Assignee. Counsel opposed the extension applied for but undertook not to arrest him at the time he attended for his examination.

His lordship refused an interim order. A rule nisi was granted for insolvent's examination.

RE ABDUL HAMID NIMAZI.

Mr. Davar moved for a postponement of the examination for one month. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Setalvad on behalf of the National Bank and Jutha Narsi, respectively, consented. The application was granted.

RE MOHAMED GAFUR AVAZI.

Mr. Bhandarkar applied for and obtained a rule nisi to withdraw the petition.

RE MUSA SALE MAHOMED AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Davar, for an opposing creditor, applied for a three months' adjournment, on the ground that his client and others were making certain inquiries regarding the insolvents' business in Aden, Berbera, and other places.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, had no objection

His lordship adjourned the matter for two months.

RE SULEMAN GULAMHUSEN.

Mr. Robertson, for a creditor, reported that he had obtained an order of the Court for the examination of the insolvent. They had not been able to serve the order on the man, who was keeping himself out of the way. Counsel now asked that in view of insolvent's conduct his petition might be dismissed.

His lordship said there must be an affidavit to show what had been done to serve.

The order was extended to a fortnight, and the examination was also fixed at that time.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE PROGRESS OF THE INDUSTRY.

GOVERNMENT AND EXCISE DUTIES.

THE YEAR'S STATISTICS.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings. The chair was occupied by Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, and amongst the members of the Association who were present were the following :—

There were also present :—Mr. Sassoon J David, (David Mills Co. and Standard Mills Co.) ; Mr. Jehangir B. Petit (Godavery Ginning Co., Parbasi Ginning Co., and Oomsi Ginning Co.) ; Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee and Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey (Western India, Indian and Hindustan Mills) ; Mr. N. A. Wadia (Century Mills Co. and Textile Manufacturing Co.) ; Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia and Mr. Fazulbhai C. Ebrahim (Curimbhoy Mills Co.) ; Mr. W. H. Brady (Colaba Land and Mills Co) ; Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha and Mr. Narotamdas M. Goculdas (Morarji Goculdas S. and W. Co. and Sholapore S. and W. Mills Co) ; Mr. J. K. Parulkar (Jewraj Baloo S. and W. Co.) ; Mr. S. A. Nathan ; Mr. D. S. Sheilim and Mr. S. Myers (E. D. Sassoon Mill) ; Mr. H. R. Greaves, (James Greaves, Empress, New Empress, Connaught Howard and Bullough, Leopold and Imperial Mills) ; Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy (Surat Press Factory, Apollo Press Estate and Nicol Mills) ; Mr. S. H. Badlwala (Jamshed Mill, Co.) ; Mr. H. Gowthorne (Kohinur Mill.) ; Mr. Dwarkadas (Dharamsey ; (Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co.), Mr. A. G. Dovey, (Sassoon S. and W. Co.), Mr. N. B. Saklatwala (Swadeshi Mills Co.), Mr. K. H. Mehta) General India S. and W. Co.), Mr. D. C. Sheriff (City of Bombay Mills Co). and Mr. Frei Nott-Paton, Secretary.

The following are the principle points set forth in the report of the Association.

Below we give extracts from the report of the Committee :—

VENTILATION OF FACTORIES.

For some years an intermittent controversy has proceeded between the Millowners on the one hand and Government on the other regarding certain of the Rules issued under the Indian Factories Act in 1892. The chief cause of trouble has been Rule 5, governing the ventilation of factories. It reads as follows :—"5. Every factory shall be ventilated to the satisfaction of the Inspector. . . . No factory shall be considered ventilated unless ventilating openings are provided in the proportion of ten square feet for each person employed in any room and the openings are such as to admit of a continued supply of fresh air : Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Inspector to waive the rule as to the measurement of the ventilating openings, when he is satisfied that the ventilation is good and the enforcement of the exact measurement of ten feet for each person would be an unnecessary hardship" The reasons for waiving the Rule shall, however, be recorded in writing."

How this astonishing Rule ever came into existence will now probably never be known, except that it was borrowed from those in force in the Central Provinces.

Its inherent impracticability was early recognised by this Association, and latterly was admitted by Government. But the extent of its absurdity was never clearly shown till the matter was re-opened by the Collector of Customs in the course of the past year.

Reference to the text of the Rule will show that, as a matter of fact, the Inspector has, under it, no power to waive the rule as to the measurement of the ventilating openings unless he is satisfied that the ventilation is good. When he is not so satisfied, he has no alternative but to insist on the maintenance of the standard of ten square feet. He is not permitted either to sanction or to prescribe any other method of ventilation.

It is satisfactory to record that a letter has recently been received from the Collector, intimating "that Government will be prepared to co-operate with the Association in investigating the extent to which the air in Cotton Mills is vitiated by the presence of impurities, by lending the services of a trained analyst or in such other manner as may be agreed upon." The letter concluded with an invitation to the Association to co-operate in the matter and to appoint a deputation to meet him and arrange the necessary preliminaries.

This letter may be welcomed as showing the sincere wish of the Collector to effect a reasonable and final settlement of a matter that has caused considerable trouble, and as opening a prospect of such settlement. Your Committee has, of course, so welcomed it.

ALLEGED SHORT REELING OF INDIAN YARN.

It may be remembered that at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, held on the 12th of March 1902, certain speakers alluded to an alleged practice of short reeling of yarns in some Indian mills not named. In the Report of the Chamber submitted at that meeting the following words occurred :—"The committee while recognizing the importance of the question and the desirability of obviating the necessity for legislation of an inquisitorial kind, felt that the Bombay Millowners' Association would probably appreciate these considerations, and that the matter was one that might more fittingly be taken up by that body. It was therefore regarded as more courteous to defer action pending some declaration of the course to be taken by the Millowners' Association. Up to the time of preparing this Report the Committee has received no intimation of any movement in the matter by the Millowners' Association." Certain of the speakers having referred to the question in the same strain, Mr. John Greaves, the Chairman of the Millowners' Association, who was present, remarked that judging from what Mr. Wright had said, no specific case had been presented ; that the Millowners' Association had no intention of disregarding the question ; but that full details were required before it could be specifically gone into.

On 17th September a letter was received from the Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the Revenue Department, stating that the attention of Government had been drawn to the proceedings of the Annual General Meetings of the Chamber and of the Association so far as they related to the practice of short-reeling. There appeared to be reason to believe that there was in some mills in the Bombay Presidency a systematic violation of the law, and to fear that if it were not stopped others might be forced to short-reel in self-defence. The writer made the statement that "the purchasers who are defrauded have neither the means nor the intelligence to prosecute, and one mill-owner can hardly be expected to incur the odium of prosecuting another." In these circumstances, he continued, it became a matter for consideration whether Government should not undertake prosecutions if they were necessary to put a stop to the practice. But before taking any steps in the matter, they desired to have the opinion of the Association as to procedure to be preferred. It seemed to Government to be undesirable that use should be made of any Rules under the Cotton Duties Act to obtain information for this purpose ; and it was therefore suggested that the Inspector of Factories should purchase in the open market and in the presence of witnesses yarns which would thereafter be tested at a time and place to be notified in advance to the manager of the producing mill. In event of the tests showing a false trade description to have been used, application would be made to Government for permission to prosecute. It was explained that if action on the lines indicated were to be taken it could not be confined to Bombay but must be applied equally to all other provinces. The Association was requested to favour Government with their opinion at an early date.

The Committee, in their reply to Government, addressed on the 27th October last, pointed out the great difficulty of proving when fraudulent short reeling is present. The Committee stated that they did not doubt the existence of both kind of short reeling ; but, under the circumstances recited, they could not see any way in which effective measures could be undertaken by Government. The weaver might be said to be unintelligent ; but he knew well enough what he wanted, and his demand had created a market for the yarns of the descriptions complained of. He could not be ignorant that he got a greater length of cloth from this finer yarn, and if he was not too deeply in the debt of sowcar the fact of his buying the short yarn might be accepted as proof that he believed it to suit him best. The Committee deprecated short-reeling and confined themselves to pointing out some of the difficulties that would be encountered in any effort on the part of Government to put a stop to it by prosecution. With special reference to the suggestion of Government that it might be found necessary to make use of the Rules under the Indian Cotton Duties Act to obtain information in the matter, the Committee, in conclusion, pointed out that this could be done only in respect of yarns intended for sale in India and not in respect of those prepared for exportation to foreign markets.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

It was known for some time that Mr. J. N. Tata had, with the assistance of Mr. B. J. Padshah, been engaged on a statistical enquiry into the effect of the Indian Cotton Duties on the Indian Mill Industry ; and in April of 1902 the Committee were favoured by Mr. Tata with a certain number of copies of the interesting memorandum in which Mr. Padshah had embodied the results of the investigation. These results were admittedly incomplete, and the deduc-

times to be drawn from them were therefore somewhat inconclusive, seeing that a very large number of Milling Companies had failed to furnish Mr. Tata with the indispensable data for which he had asked. The Association itself suffers greatly from the same cause, and is frequently prevented from moving in the interests of the Industry through lack of the specific information which alone would enable the Committee to substantiate contentions which they morally know to be sound. The Committee feel that after the number of futile efforts they have made in the past to obtain the information required for a thorough examination of the Mill Industry, it is probably useless to make any further appeal in the matter.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT.

At the close of the year the attention of the Committee was drawn to the fact that since July 1902 the freight on cotton from Bombay to Japan had been reduced from Rs. 12 net to Rs. 10-4-0 per ton, and it was represented to the Association that such a reduction not accompanied by a similar abatement of freight on twist for China, placed shippers of the latter article at a serious disadvantage in their competition with the Japanese Spinners. The Committee, in addressing the P. & O. S. N. Company and the Associated Lines on this subject under date 15th January 1903, again called attention to the extreme difficulty that had attended the yarn business with China in the face of the fall in silver.

On 26th January 1903 a reply was received from the P. & O. S. N. Company and other Conference Lines stating that the question of a modification in rates of freight to China—which had been brought to their notice by the Association—had received their very careful consideration. In addressing the Conference Lines under date 16th February the Committee expressed their satisfaction that the Companies were prepared to concede Rs. 2 per ton on the gross rate on yarn to Shanghai on engagements made subsequent to 1st January 1903, but they were disappointed to find that they declined to make this concession retrospective and refused it altogether in respect of shipments of Hongkong.

THE BOILER ACT.

In May 1902, a member of the Association called the attention of the committee to the procedure followed by the officials entrusted with the administration of the above Act in respect of two boilers imported from Europe for mill purposes. It was stated that these boilers were on arrival inspected by the Senior Inspector in the ordinary way, but that that official stated that before a working certificate could be granted it would be necessary, firstly, to test the boilers hydraulically and, secondly, to test them under steam. The firm, which had imported the boilers, represented to the Association that all boilers imported into this country were, as a matter of fact, before dispatch, tested hydraulically in England at the makers' works by a competent and independent Insurance Company's Inspector, and that for the service fee rendered a fee of Rs. 100 to the firm who had purchased the boiler. Under these circumstances, it appeared to the writers that the procedure followed by the local authorities in insisting on a fresh test in Bombay was unnecessary and vexatious, seeing that no accidents to a boiler of large capacity had occurred in any local factory. It was accordingly represented to the Association that the rules governing the inspection of boilers were unduly cumbersome.

The Committee considered the matter in all its bearings, but it seemed to them that it was one that more particularly concerned individual importers, and they therefore suggested to the member who had addressed them the propriety of making a representation to the proper authority and of informing the Association in due course of the result of such representation.

INDUSTRIAL WATER RATES IN BOMBAY.

The representations addressed by the Association to the Municipal Commissioner with regard to the high rate at which water used for industrial purposes in Bombay is charged for by the Municipality were dealt with by the Standing Committee and Corporation during the year under review.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee the following proposal and amendment were brought forward: Proposed by Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, seconded by Mr. Manmohandas Ramji—"That the Commissioner be informed that the Standing Committee agree with him that the charge for water supplied for trade purposes should be reduced, and will be glad to consider any proposals for a fair reduction which he may include in the Budget Estimates for 1903-1904."

Amendment—Proposed by Mr. N. N. Kabrek, seconded by Mr. Haji Yoosof Haji Ismail—"That the representation from the Millowners' Association asking for a reduction in the rates charged for water supplied for trade purposes be referred to a Sub-Committee for consideration and report." After discussion the original proposition was with the permission of the Chairman and the consent of the meeting, withdrawn. The amendment was carried.

CHINESE IMPORT DUTIES ON YARNS.

In March of 1902 the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, favoured the Committee with a copy of a letter, dated 1st February, from Sir James Mackay at Pekin on the subject of the New Chinese Import Tariff prepared in London by Sir Alfred Bateman of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Alfred Aston on the basis of an effective five per cent. ad valorem. This letter stated that the proposal was to levy the following duties on cotton yarns imported into China:—

	H. K. Tael.	Mace.	Candareens	Cash.
Cotton Yarn, Single, No. 14 and under, per picul ...	1	0	0	0
Single Over 14 up to 24	1	2	5	0
„ Over 24 ...	1	5	0	0

Doubled, trebled or fourfold per picul two mace, five candareens over the above rates.

On the other hand the Shanghai Branch of the China Association considered that the valuations on which the above duties were based were too high, and they were in favour of a duty of nine mace, five candareens per picul on cotton yarns, grey or bleached, single or otherwise, and an ad valorem duty of five per cent. on dyed, mercerised, or gassed yarns. The Government of India requested that the Association would favour them with an expression of opinion.

On the 5th of April the Committee replied that they supported the principle of the recommendation made by the Shanghai Branch of the China Association in favour of a duty of nine mace, five candareens per picul on cotton yarns, grey or bleached, single or otherwise, and an ad valorem duty of five per cent. on dyed, mercerised, or gassed yarn.

On the 5th September the Government of India forwarded to the Association a copy of a letter from Sir James Mackay to the effect that the duty had been fixed, with the approval of His Majesty's Government at a uniform rate of nine and a half mace per picul for all yarns, grey or bleached, single or otherwise, except dyed, gassed or mercerised, which are to be dutiable at five per cent. ad valorem.

NEW MARKETS FOR BOMBAY COTTON GOODS.

The efforts of the Committee to find new markets for the goods produced by the Weaving Mills in Bombay were continued without remission during the year. Many samples of goods which find a market in various parts of the world were obtained by the Association from the respective Consular Authorities, and the Committee understand that certain members of the Association who had followed up the guidance so obtained have done good business in markets which they had not previously touched. Most of the samples received represented piece-goods, yarns and other cotton fabrics, and were forwarded by the British Consular Officers at Smyrna, Constantinople, Beirut, Nairobi, Mozambique, Quilimane, Berbera and Beira. These samples were exhibited to members in the rooms of the Association on 22nd and 23rd May 1902, and the subsequent lots later in the year. In some cases, the more important samples were submitted to expert examination; and the technical specification drawn up respecting them are at the service of members together with the goods to which they refer. Indeed, all the samples of cloth and yarn, received from the various Consulates, are still available to members, and may be inspected on application to the Secretary.

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The annual statement published by the Association, shows for the last ten years, the position of the mill industry in India on 30th June, also Bombay's share in that industry, and the increase or decline, as the case may be.

The number of mills throughout India has been reduced by one, and the mill that has disappeared from the list was situated in Bombay. The aggregate spindle power for all India remains virtually unchanged; but since there is a falling off of no less than 41,333 spindles in Bombay itself, it is evident that there has been construction elsewhere. The total of looms for all India shows an increase of 1,404 in the year; but to this Bombay Island has contributed only 419. It would therefore appear that she is not keeping pace with the rest of the country in this respect. With so large a decline in the number of spindles, and with so slight an increase in the number of looms, there was still an addition of nearly four thousand or about 4·8 per cent. to Bombay's average number of hands employed, while the rest of India showed an increase of 4·6 per cent. With these almost identical rates of increase we have to contrast a rise of some 42 per cent. in Bombay's consumption of cotton as against an increase of only 19 per cent. in the mill consumption of other parts of India. The "Consumption of Cotton" is based on the returns made by the individual mills; and it is impossible to avoid doubting their accuracy in some measure. If we calculate for the Island of Bombay and the year 1901 the number of hundredweights of cotton consumed and yarn produced in relation to the average number of hands employed, we find that each hand dealt with 19·03 cwts. of cotton per annum, and produced only 20·03 cwts. of yarn, whereas the same calculation made for the year 1902 would indicate that each hand has dealt with 40·13 cwts. of cotton while producing only 24·7 cwts. of yarn. Even allowing for the greater activity of the industry in the latter year this seems improbable, and especially so when we find that similar calculations made for the rest of India and for the same two years show each hand to have dealt with 25·31 cwts. in 1901 and 28·08 cwts. in 1902. As a matter of fact there has long been reason to doubt whether mill agents employ due care in making up their returns of consumption. The Secretary of the Association has shown that in the ten years—1892 93 to 1901-93—there has been an annual average discrepancy of some 36 per cent between the cotton crop as estimated in the Blue-book, Area and Yield on the one hand and the total of Exports and Mill Consumption on the other.

SHIPMENTS OF YARN.

In the year under review there was a slight further recovery in the shipments of country-made yarn and, in spite of the great difficulties attending monetary relations with the Chinese markets, the despatches to that country amounted to 5,55,457 bales. There was thus an increase of 19,232 bales or 3·59 per cent, as compared with 1901, but the figure so attained still fell short by some 24,000 bales of that of the record year 1899. It must, moreover, be borne in mind that the exports of yarn to Japan, which in 1899 were still represented by some 250 bales are now extinct; so that the total exports to the Further East fell short by some 4·2 per cent. of those made in that bumper year.

In country-made piece-goods the shipments have shown an even slighter improvement (1·9 per cent.) on those of 1901; and even with this improvement the trade was only about 41·5 per cent. of that recorded in 1900 and slightly over 14 per cent. of that done in 1899.

The prime causes of the meagre results of the trade with China in 1902 are scarcely open to doubt. The comparative barrenness of the China market during a great part of the year and the relative absence of political disturbance would, in all probability, have produced a very considerable demand for Indian goods.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman said:—Gentlemen, in proposing the adoption of your Committee's report for the year ending 31st December last, the first and foremost observation of a reassuring character that I have to make, and one which will no doubt be welcome to all, is that the mill industry of India has had a smooth sailing, not to say a prosperous one, in the year under report, having been in no way hampered by political or natural causes. The year under review does not record any increase in the number of spindles, but the total of looms of all India, however, shows an increase of 1,400 or about 3 per cent. Coming now to the consumption of cotton in all India, it is encouraging to behold an increase of 414,000 bales on those of the preceding year, the Island of Bombay alone consuming 2,91,000 bales more. The number of spindles in all India is 5,000,000, Bombay Island alone contributing 50 per cent or 2,500,000. Judging from this, the increase of consumption in cotton over 1901 in Bombay ought to be proportionately 207,000 bales, whereas it is 291,0.0 bales as stated above, which conclusively points to the fact that in 1901 the number of spindles closed temporarily in Bombay was proportionately more than those of other up-country mills. The statistical review of cotton consumed since 1893 reveals that the year under report has overtopped all the preceding figures, being even higher than 1899 with 1,675,000 bales, and this, therefore, argues that the mills have worked full time without the stoppage that was characteristic of 1901, when cotton prices had gone so high as to necessitate that procedure.

HIGH PRESSURE WITHOUT PROSPERITY.

But full time working in its turn does not argue that the spinning industry is in a highly prosperous state. Far from it, most of the concerns can only show that they have made no loss, and a few only a moderate margin of profit; though the industry has not had to cope with crippling and undermining factors as was the case in the two preceding years, still when the percentages of depreciation, viz., about 15 per cent, are taken into consideration for the years 1900, 1901, and 1902, the little profit made in the year under report becomes absorbed therein. In the interests of the trade I am constrained to go over the same ground as I did last year, and that is the closing of the Mints, the results of which have had a very deterrent effect on our spinning industry. This procedure on the part of Government has had the direct effect of lowering the exchange in China; the fluctuations of which are so varying in their character as to upset the most careful calculation. We ought, therefore, to devote our serious attention in trying to devise means whereby a factor that handicaps us could be successfully stemmed and nullified. It would not help us to merely record our complaint at a meeting like this. From the drift of Government policy, we see no likelihood of the Mints being opened again, and rather than agitate for a measure which is hard to obtain, we must by a concerted movement, supported by substantial and irrefutable facts, ask the intercession of Government in devising such measures as may lead to the establishment of a steady exchange for China whatever that equivalent reasonably be.

A STABLE EXCHANGE,

The establishment of a stable exchange is not the only desideratum to be wished for, for besides this impediment there are others in our way, namely, the fact that China competes with us by her local productions and that Japan having ceased to be a consumer of our yarns since 1890 sends her extra productions to China. In spite of these competitive factors which are beyond our control, and hence irremediable, our yarn is in great demand as evidenced by the following figures:—In 1902 the yarn exported to China was 555,000 bales being 19,000 bales more than that in January 1901, the balance of unsold stock in January 1903 not being more than that in January 1902. The fluctuation of Exchange is the only item we can by representation to Government remedy, as the fixing of it would no doubt redound to the prosperity of our trade. In 1900 before this very Association as a means of salvation for our spinning industry, I dwelt on the utter urgency of turning our attention to the manufacture of yarn and cloth of finer counts, whereby we could profitably divert a great portion of the yarn we are exporting to China, to our own local consumption thereby to a great extent doing away with the disadvantages of the foreign market,

INCREASES IN PRODUCTION.

From the last Government report to hand of the statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills, when we look at the productions of three years, viz., 1900, 1901, and 1902 (each year comprising a period of 11 months from April to February), we are glad to notice an increase of 50 per cent. in the production of yarn from No. 21s to 30s, as the following figures will clearly indicate:—

In 1900 production	...	...	51,100,000 lbs.
„ 1901 „	...	...	65,200,000 „
„ 1902 „	...	...	76,000,000 „

Counts from No. 31 to 40 show an increase of 15 per cent. over that of 1900.

In 1900 production	...	...	9,800,000 lbs.
„ 1901 „	...	...	11,500,000 „
„ 1902 „	...	...	11,300,000 „

The same, however, cannot be said of the production of yarn over 40s, the following figures showing the enormous decrease of 75per cent.:—

In 1900 production	...	...	2,552000 lbs.
„ 1901 „	...	...	857,000 „
„ 1902 „	...	...	630,000 „

This is deplorable, but in my opinion this enormous falling off is to be attributed to the high prices of Egyptian cotton which must have incapacitated the mill-owners from importing it to Bombay. This clearly demonstrates our dependence for cotton of longer staple on other markets, and the consequent restriction of production of finer counts, if such cotton is unprocurable on account of prohibitive prices or some other cause. It is my firm conviction that a healthy and profitable impetus could be given to the existing trade if we exerted our energies in manufacturing from Indian cotton 30s warp and 36s to 40s weft. This would, as I have stated in the earlier part of my speech, obviate the necessity of our having to look to foreign consumption of our goods, as the production thus turned out could be utilised with the greatest advantage in manufacturing cloths of finer counts for local consumption. This would make us independent, and put us in a better position to serve the needs of our country. But before we can do this, before we can arrive at the desired goal, it is a sine qua non that the cotton grown must be of longer staple, and as I already advocated last year before you, the Government ought to be memorialised in the interests of India's staple industry, to distribute freely on a liberal scale seeds of longer staple to cultivators. Gentlemen, after speaking on several points detailed in the report, I will close my speech.

VENTILATION.

As to this vexed question we are all looking forward to the arrival of the apparatus, and trust that its efficient working will set at rest a much discussed topic to the satisfaction of all concerned.

SHORT REELING.

Absolute exactness is unattainable and it is difficult to draw the line between actual carelessness and deliberate fraud, but to a certain extent the requirements of the act could be met with by adopting a reeling wheel of 82 teeth instead of 80 teeth, as the greater length reeled by this method counteracts the failing of a reeler to piece the threads together in time.

COTTON DUTIES.

I will not take up your time in discussing this well worn but an all engrossing topic, and I leave it to my able successors to expound their learned views. I cannot, however, refrain from making a passing reference to the apparent injustice of the imposition which is not for the sake of revenue but at the mandate of the powerful Lancashire vote. We are all glad to see that owing to the prosperous Budgets of the last the years, the Salt Tax had been reduced and the level of income for the assessment of Income Tax raised. That the abolition of Excise Duty in such prosperous financial years should be ignored is a matter of regret, but what is disheartening is the reply given by Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State, to the recent important deputation that waited on him at the India Office, praying for the early abolition of the Import and Excise duties on cotton goods in India. In the course of his reply he said, "So long as I am Secretary of State for India, and these Cotton Duties are in operation, I will undertake that the Excise Duty shall be operative." This is disappointing, but let us hope that the budgets may grow so increasingly prosperous as to lead to the abolition of a tax that was levied to meet emergencies, and continued in spite of these emergencies being no more. Mr. John Whittaker, one of the deputation, in the course of his remarks said, "They had the pledges of the Secretary of State and of his predecessor and the pledges of the Bombay Government that there would be no protection and it was on that understanding that the House of Commons passed the Financial statement." No protection! I emphatically declare that it is not only Protection but even more than that, as the following illustration will show.

LANCASHIRE EXPORTS.

It is a patent fact that nearly all cloths imported from Lancashire are of finer counts than 24s. Now as per the latest Government statistics cloth manufactured in all India from April 1902 to February 1903, was 112,700,000 lbs., and allowing for the sizing used at about 16 per cent. 18,000,000 lbs. would have to be deducted to arrive at the quantity of yarn consumed, viz., 94,700,000 lbs. Bearing this in mind, we find in the same report that the output of yarn over 24s in all India for the same period is 33,200,000 lbs. all of which could not have been used in the manufacture of cloth, as a great portion thereof must have been sold as reel yarn but let us grant for the sake of argument that the whole output was turned into cloth which with the sizing process would amount to 37,500,000 lbs. Now if the cales were evenly held between Lancashire and India in affording protection to the former, the Excise Duty should be charged on 38,500,000 and not on the total production of cloth by the mills in India, i.e. 94,700,000 lbs., which as I stated is something more than "protection." Besides his duty though 3 1-2 per cent. in name is in reality 7 1-2per cent. This is paradoxical; but the following lucid illustration will bear me out. The complete cost of erecting a loomshed of 500 plain looms is about Rs. 400,000. The daily outturn of 500 looms is 6,000 lbs., or 18,00,000 lbs. per year of 300 days. Taking the price of cloth at 7 1-2 annas per lb. the total value amounts to Rs. 8,40,000. The Excise Duty on this at the rate of 3 1-2 per cent. works out at Rs. 30,000 or as much as 7 1-2 per cent. on the total value of the loomshed of Rs. 4,00,000. Thus you will see what a heavy item this impost is on our industry.

As for the reduction in the rates of freight on yarn from Bombay to China, I am glad to say that the Committee have gained their point, to judge from the recent reply of the Conference Lines.

PROGRESS OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

As I have already said there was no appreciable progress during the last three years save that of 1,400 looms in all India. However, I think within a year's time about 3,000 fresh looms will spring up with an additional output of 30,000 bales annually. I hope that the demand is commensurate with the growth of our Industry and that no balance lies on our hands, so as to overstock the markets as this would put the weaving industry in a predicament similar to our spinning. This could be obviated by turning out cloths of finer counts and those not hitherto manufactured here. The amended rules and regulations are set forth for our adoption. I trust that rule 4 specifying Rs. 50 as the minimum of subscription and rule V embodying the form of adherence will meet with general approval. Before I resume my seat, let us express our appreciation of the praiseworthy manner in which the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary have been performing their duties towards the Association, the lucid and interesting report submitted being but an instance of their zeal and energy in the cause of the Association.

MR. SASSOON J. DAVID.

In seconding the adoption of the report, Mr. Sassoon J. David said:—We have all, I am sure, heard with great interest the remarks made by the Chairman, and must feel indebted to him for the statistical and useful information which he has placed at our disposal. I do not wish to travel over the same ground by repeating what he has just said, but there are a few points of some importance to which I should like to refer on this occasion.

THE WORKING OF THE MILLS.

In reviewing the results of the working of the local mills during the past year, I have noticed that some of the well-managed and financially sound concerns have done fairly well, and I am of opinion that if the currency factor was not against us, not only all the mills would have benefited but we would have been able to record a marked expansion in the industry as a whole. It is true as the Chairman has said that that there has been a satisfactory demand for our yarn in China during the past year, but I am in a position to assure you that to the shippers who are our constituents the business during the period mentioned meant a heavy loss in exchange.

THE MILL HANDS.

Some years ago I alluded, at this very Board, to another question which demands serious consideration at the hands of mill-owners, namely, the question of efficient labour. On that occasion, and since then on several occasions in the past, I dwelt with some emphasis on the paramount necessity of our attaching due importance to the need of economy in management and efficiency on the part of the staff and mill hands. In 1901 I pointed out that the advantage which we derived from the cheapness of labour in India, as compared with the individual wages ruling in Lancashire, was more than counterbalanced by the relative incompetence of the individual hand, and by the consequent necessity of employing at least three times the number of hands for the same work. But although the soundness of these views has been theoretically accepted, and similar views are also independently entertained by some of my colleagues, I regret that on the whole very little has been done, as yet, which might justify the hope that we would in the near future see our mills peopled with trained workmen who would be interested for more than the passing hour in the prosperity of the concern to which they might be attached. It is high time therefore, that we devoted our earnest attention to the devising of means to attain the end we have in view. Unfortunately the plague scare has, for years past, rendered almost impossible any attempt on our part to ensure trained efficiency among our mill hands. The general practice, among the latter, of fleeing to their villages on the slightest pretext, to squander their savings in idleness, has also hitherto formed another serious obstacle to their efficient training. Grave as these difficulties are, and will continue to be if left unsolved, the time, I think, has come when we should no longer hesitate to grapple with them. As a step towards their solution I would suggest that the millowners should go fully into this matter and adopt some measures to bring about a better state of affairs, such as the formation of Provident or Compassionate Funds, or the granting of a pecuniary interest in the profits in the shape of bonuses or premiums to those who put in a certain minimum number of days at their work during the year. By such means as these we can train up our mill hands to such a standard of efficiency as to make it possible for us to spin or weave a much higher class of goods than we do at present, for meeting the requirements of this country, as just stated by the Chairman, and become independent of the China market. When we have done this, we shall be in a position to use American as well as Egyptian cotton to a very large extent, and I dare say that in that case some enterprising firms will soon be found who will arrange for direct shipments of the American staple to this port. This will be more business like than making futile appeals to Government to grow the required kind of staple for us. While on this subject, I may briefly allude to the short-sighted, or suicidal, policy which induces some of our mill owners, with a false notion of economy, to adopt the penny wise and pound foolish expedient of working their mills with the assistance of a cheap or what amounts to the same thing, an inefficient staff. If any one has the interest of the principal industry of this great city at heart, and takes a broad view of the millowners' prospects in the future, it is his duty, I think, to condemn this practice. The efforts of individual mill-owners to keep up the reputation of our outturn will not help us much in the hour of struggle if we one and all do not strive, and strive honestly, to command success by deserving it.

EXCISE DUTY.

The question of Excise Duty is the pet little bugbear of the Indian mill-owner, and has been of late honoured with a good deal of attention. I do not, however, think that we need feel beaten, as yet, on this point, since our Lancashire competitors, to whom our Chairman has referred, have adopted a course which promises to free us from the infliction complained of the moment they free themselves of the import duty. On the other hand, if we consider the benefit derived by this country from the three and a half per cent. import duty, which, by the way, is much greater than the benefit derived from our Excise Duty—the question assumes a comical aspect, and strange as the statement may appear as coming from a mill owner, especially after the remarks just made on the subject by the Chairman, it seems to me that it is a question worth considering whether or not we ourselves and the country at large would be gainers in the long run if instead of abolishing the excise and the import duties the Government were to maintain them. As matters stand now, however, our Lancashire friends have taken up the cudgels against the import duty, and when they succeed in getting rid of it, we shall in that case be automatically rid of our excise duty.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF VS. FREE TRADE.

There is another question on which I should like to say a word or two and that is the Preferential Tariff Vs. Free Trade discussion raised by the Colonial Secretary. While some of the great statesmen in England are doubtful about the feasibility of Mr. Chamberlain's preferential tariff scheme, it will serve no useful purpose to speculate here as to the probable issue of this momentous question. In alluding the subject I merely wish to express the hope that India's interests will be safe-guarded in the event of a new tariff scheme being adopted by Great Britain and her Colonies.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST,

I now come to a subject which concerns us only locally. In 1901, a suggestion was made by this Association to the Improvement Trust with the object of housing our mill hands in our own premises, or in the vicinity of our mills. Since then, as you are well aware, we have been in correspondence with the Improvement Trust Board regarding this matter and it is to be hoped that at our next annual meeting we shall be able to look back to an arrangement which would be beneficial to the City at large as well as to the mill hands who as a class form such a large proportion of our population. In thanking you for again electing me as your representative on the Board of the City Improvement Trust, I think it is my duty to say a few words on this occasion, regarding the working of the Board. As we must all admit, our interest as mill-owners and large employers of labour makes it incumbent upon us to concern ourselves with the doings of a body to which have been entrusted the sanitary regeneration of this city and the housing of the poorer classes in model chawls. I therefore take this opportunity to state that although the Trustees were rather too ambitious and hasty in the beginning in taking up too many schemes in hand, it seems to me that most of the criticisms that have been recently levelled against them were unmerited. I must also say that in face of the almost insurmountable difficulties, the Trustees have had to cope with they have not done badly. With the means at their disposal, and the hurriedly framed legislative enactments which controlled their operations, the Trustees could not have accomplished more than what they have done. It should also be remembered that the trustees are now settled down to their work and have systematised a method of acquiring properties and building chawls as fast as any body could wish. As regards the finances I firmly believe that the more the Trustees strengthen their position the better it will be for the true welfare of the city, and for the facilitating of the Trust's operations in the future. It will be a good day for Bombay when all parties concerned see their way to work in harmony with the Improvement Trust, and devote less attention to fault-finding.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

There is another subject that has been for years past agitating the world of commerce, not only in India, but in almost every part of the world. I refer to the continuous decline in silver which has played such a great part in crippling our industry as a penalising our export trade. Without going deeply into the currency problem, I must say that it is beyond question that the closing of the mints has grievously hampered our trade with silver using countries, and adversely affected the agricultural interest of India. I cannot therefore help thinking that but for our meagre advantage in the shape of indigenous cotton, our position would have been worse than precarious. It seems useless at the present moment to hope for any assistance from Government, the fiat has gone forth, and we must do our best to keep our heads above water, while Government is calmly looking on at the struggle, it will be also useless to picture to ourselves what might have been our present condition but for this fiat of Government. Japan would have had no advantage over us in competing for the China market, while China itself would be found less very unprofitable to put up her own mills. As it is Japan is pouring hundreds of thousands of bales of yarn annually, into China; and China is in her turn learning to manufacture her own thread. The only practical remedy for our exchange trouble with China would, I venture to think, be found in the establishment of a good standard by China, as suggested by so many competent authorities. The foreign powers interested in the trade of that vast country can and ought to help her to "go gold," so that she might be brought into line with gold using countries for the benefit of the world's trade. A movement is now on foot to take advantage of the approaching visit to Bombay of H. B. M's Minister at Pekin to express to him the views of this association on this subject.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.

With reference to our Chairman's remarks about the rates of freight to China, I should like to add that the Conference Lines at first reduced the rate of freight on cotton to Kobe for the Japanese Spinners without our being aware of the fact. When this matter was brought to our knowledge we made representations on the subject to the Conference Lines, and it was only after a good deal of correspondence, and a great lapse of time, that they agreed to reduce the rates for us, at first for Shanghai and then for Hongkong. Considering our long connection with the Conference Lines (or at least with the majority of them) it is a matter for regret that they should have so overlooked our claim towards fair consideration at their hands. I am emphatically of opinion that the Mill industry of Bombay has been the main support of the China Line Steamer Companies for a great many years. The matter has, however, so far as this association is concerned, ended satisfactorily, and our thanks are due to the P. & O. Company and the other Lines for meeting us in the matter. With these remarks I have much pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of the annual report.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—After the able and comprehensive speeches of our Chairman and vice-Chairman, little is left for me to say. I will therefore confine my remarks to only one point which is of great importance to us and equally so to Government. You are no doubt aware of the Policy this Association has hitherto followed, namely, that of our motto. We have always willingly co-operated with Government on every occasion for the welfare of the Cotton Industry in India. We have never approached Government with any complaint without the very best reasons and then only when compelled by pressing necessity. The results of this wise policy are quite patent. Rarely have we gone to the Government of Bombay or to the Government of India without receiving that consideration, sympathy and even indulgence which a body like ours, representing a total capital outlay of nearly 15 crores, rightly deserves when acting thus judiciously. It may naturally occur to you that our protest against the unjust Cotton Excise duty did not meet with such fair treatment. No doubt that India is treated very unjustly with regard to this tax which presses so heavily upon our weaving industry. No one can deny that the interest of India, in this case at least, has been sold to the Lancashire Manufacturers, who according to Lord George Hamilton himself, are admitted to be very powerful and whose support in Parliament, the Conservative party cannot afford to lose. The Government of India themselves have never made a secret of this but have indirectly admitted their inability to give us justice. But in the main this Association has uniformly been treated sympathetically by the Government. Now let me place another picture before you.

BOILER INSPECTION.

Those who have studied our Annual Reports of recent years and particularly the last, cannot have failed to see how much time is wasted and unpleasantness created in discussing with the Collector, questions which a man of practical experience would settle with little trouble. I do not blame the Collector who can not be expected to understand the technical questions regarding our industry and who must of necessity be guided by his subordinates. I am not speaking against the Factory Inspectors, who may be performing their duty according to their interpretation of the Act, but my complaint is against the general result of the Administration. Let me give you a few instances.—In 1898 it was notified by the Collector that the term Boiler as defined in Section 3 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, included Economisers, and all the provisions of the Boiler Act, applied equally to Economisers. We were therefore called upon to get our Economisers examined. This interpretation seemed quite absurd to those who knew something about the position of Economisers in the Boiler House. We clearly pointed out that the Official Inspection of Economisers would cause much inconvenience to mills and possibly loss of money without conferring any special benefit. A long correspondence ensued, and ultimately the Government of Bombay withdrew the notification. Then there is the question of sealing one of the safety valves of Boilers by the Factory Inspector. So far as the anxiety for the proper supervision by the Factory Inspector is concerned we have nothing to complain of, but such procedure would raise several difficulties which have been laid before the Collector apparently without convincing him. We have lately received letters from the Manchester Steamusers Association and the Falcon Boiler General Insurance Company Limited in which they clearly point out that not only is there no such system or law in the United Kingdom, but it would in their opinion be quite unnecessary. Only in case of British passengers, steamers are locked up and the keys kept not in the charge of the Inspector, but in charge of the Captain who in case of emergency is always on the spot. We hope these facts will convince the Collector of the propriety of our objections.

VENTILATION.

I will now refer to that much debated question of ventilation. Our Association has always been ready to do everything in its power to satisfactorily solve this most important and most difficult problem.

Even in the United Kingdom, this question has not been finally solved and it is still under investigation by a Departmental Committee and the Board of Trade. But India, in the words of Lord Curzon, is a land of surprises. A question that years of investigation in England have not yet solved, was to be settled in India by a notice from the Collector, that Rule 5 of the Factory Act would be put in force, a rule which is utterly impracticable. If this rule is to be followed to the letter, in a mule room, not only all the windows should be kept open but the walls also must be pulled down before free ventilation, according to Rule 5, can be maintained. Fortunately this impracticability was admitted by the Collector before it was too late. A preliminary meeting between the special committee of our association and the Collector was arranged and now we are proceeding in a businesslike way. Such instances can be multiplied indefinitely; but I will give you only one more which still engages the attention of our Committee and I do not know how voluminous will be the list of correspondence before it will be finally settled. It is proposed by the Collector that each of our Mills should employ an extra Engineer for night duty. Throughout all these years, we have, during the night time, kept our Boilers in charge of experienced Sarangs with perfect satisfaction and without a single accident. These sarangs, as we all know, have years of experience and most of them so far as their particular duty is concerned, are far better qualified than third Class Engineers. This proposal, if persisted in, will be an annual tax on our industry of nearly Rupees Two Lacs, which we hold to be quite unnecessary and even unjustifiable.

CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATION.

Thus I have given you a fair idea how the valuable time of our Association and that of the principal Government Officer in was set in correspondence and much unpleasantness occasioned. It is not only in the administration of the Factory Act, but with regard to Customs Administration that something should be done to have a continuity of Policy and that our industry or our trade should not be made a shuttle-cock to be thrown backwards and forwards at the whim of individuals who are too often changed. Even the Chamber of Commerce has felt the disadvantage of this lack of continuity and has shown it in its ably worded and argumentative representation to Government. In administration of industry and trade, continuity of Policy is as essential as in Poll local Government. Under the present Civil Service Rules, where promotion, furloughs and other considerations are paramount, such continuity of Policy is nearly impossible. Either the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, to create a separate service for the Customs and thus secure these responsible posts to men of special commercial training, should be accepted or the Government should create an Advisory Board formed principally of the Mercantile people with definite powers. A continuity in the administration would thus be established. A good deal of unnecessary correspondence would be saved, even unpleasantness avoided and the administrators and merchants would reap the benefit.

Mr. D. E. Wacha also supported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

OTHER BUSINESS,

The Chairman then proposed and Mr. Sassoon J. David, seconded:—"That the rules and regulations of the Association as revised by the Committee and circulated to members be approved and adopted; and that in the "Rules applicable to all trade-marks registered with the Association whether under the old or the new rules" the letters (A) (B) (C) and (D) printed in error as designating the several rules, be changed to the corresponding Letters of the Greek alphabet to prevent confusion with the set of Rules immediately preceding them.

The motion was carried

The following resolutions were afterwards adopted by the meeting:—"That the following Rules for the election of a representative of the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute be approved and adopted:—

1. Any member of the Association shall be eligible as representative of the Association on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

2. The period of office of any elected representative of the Association on the Board of the said Institute shall be one of three years. At the end of such period he shall retire but may be re-elected

3. The appointment of the Association's representative shall be made at a general meeting of the Association, and such representative shall ex-officio be a member of the Committee of the Association.

4. In the event of the disqualification of the Association's representative under Section 9 or 10 of the rules and regulations of the said Institute, or in the event of the decease or resignation of such representative, or in event of his ceasing for any reason to be a member of the Association, the Committee shall appoint a successor, who shall hold office up to that date at which the representative whom he succeeds would, under Rule 2, have retired.

5. In the event of the absence of the Association's representative from three or more consecutive meetings of the Board, or in the event of the Association's representative's applying for leave of absence the Committee may, if they think fit and with the consent of the Board of the said Institute, appoint a substitute, who shall hold office until the representative whom he replaces, resumes attendance or up to that date at which the representative whom he replaces would, under rule 2, have retired.

"That the Committee be empowered to pay from the funds of the Association to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute the sum of Rs. 3,000, being the Association's donation for the year 1903-4."

"That the Committee be empowered to pay from the Funds of the Association the sum of Rs. 500 as a contribution towards the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital All Saints' Nursing Fund"

"That Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit be elected chairman, and Mr. Sassoon J. David deputy-chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the year 1903 and that the Committee for the same period be composed as follows:—Messrs. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Chairman; Sassoon J. David, Deputy-Chairman; S A Nathan, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Dinshaw E Wacha, N N Wadia, W H Brady, Gordhandas Khatau, Manmohandas Ramjee, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart Messrs D J Tata, D C Shroff, Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Sir J. Cowasjee Jehangir, Messrs. Goculdas Naranjee, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, H E E Procter, and Herbert R Greaves."

"That Mr. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee be re-elected auditor of the Association's accounts for the year 1903 and that his remuneration be Rs. 100 per annum."

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

TELEGRAPHIC FOREIGN SERVICE

JUNE 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfact. Via Turkey. Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted,
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St, Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.
Cable St Vincent Granada interrupted.
Cable New York, Haiti interrupted.
Cable Assab Massouah interrupted.
Swatow route via Amoy interrupted.
Communication with Tonquin interrupted.
Communication Trinidad Demerara interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bomb

THE FAR EAST.

THE FAMINE IN KWANGSI.

DEPREDATIONS OF ROBBERS.

MR. B. C. RANDALL, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, has just arrived in Hongkong after a trip through Kwansi, and has some stories of interest to tell about the state of affairs in the province.

When interviewed by a representative of the "China Mail" on the 2nd inst. he explained that the famine was confined to a narrow belt extending from Kweiping to Nanning and following the South branch the West River to Lung-chau and the North branch to Paksik.

'I can, to a certain extent,' he said, 'endorse the statements made by Dr. McCloy in a letter to the "China Mail" on the 1st inst. with regard to the effect the wholesale exportation of rice from the favoured districts would have if permitted. There is a plentiful supply of rice in the Northern and Eastern portions of the province, and it is selling cheaply—at 60 cts. 3·50 and less per picul. The cheapness of the rice shows that there must be a good supply and while I think that it would be a bad thing to allow a wholesale exportation, I do think it would be wise if permission were given for the exportation of a certain amount. That would not decrease the supply materially in the North, but would be of great benefit to the starving people at Nanning and other places. The rice being distributed by the Hongkong Fund has done, and is doing, an incalculable amount of good, but I am of opinion that the benefits so conferred could have been supplemented by a judicious exportation from the more favored districts. Anyhow, the famine will be over in three or four weeks, and at the end of this month rice will begin to be plentiful, that is, of course, if floods do not wash the crops away.

'What is trade like in the famine stricken area?

'Well, Mr. Clementi, in his recent address said that it was stagnant, but I cannot endorse that statement. Certainly it is quiet, but I do not think that is due so much to the famine as to the fear of robbers. The people themselves are quiet indeed, but there are bands of robbers (not rebels, as has been stated) who have one portion of the province in a state of terror. They are doing much more to stagnate trade than the famine. The robbers, or brigands as they are, were originally the soldiers of the Yau Yung regiment, who were disbanded without pay, and, retaining their arms, at once commenced upon a life of pillage and murder. Their numbers have been augmented, and now they are extremely strong and waylay any vessels trading on the river that are not strongly guarded.

'Are no measures taken to suppress them?'

'Oh! yes, Chinese troops had an engagement with a band on May 1st, and in the fight lost 14 men killed. How many the brigands lost cannot be said. The same day the robbers attacked two large vessels, laden with salt, which were proceeding to Cheung On, and they killed the Captain of each boat and four men. It is so unsafe to travel that some vessels wait as long as a month in order to secure protection. When I came down there were about 100 vessels sailing at the same time, and a force of about 300 troops were with us to afford protection. It is a big mistake to confuse the rebels with the robbers. The province has always been full of rebels, but they do not rob or murder.'

'Can you say anything with regard to the execution of prisoners by the authorities?'

'Yes, there is a great deal of that being done. I notice Mr. Clementi attributed it to the scarcity of rice. It looks to me more like an order from Pekin. If persons were being executed simply because there was no rice why should the authorities in other portions of the province where there is plenty of rice do the same thing. The other day I saw several men who had just been beheaded at Wuchau and there are two women now waiting there to be executed. One, strange to say, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and she has already served fifteen. It does not seem fair to kill her after that, but there is no explaining the doings of the Chinese.

BATTLE WITH SALT SMUGGLERS.

TWO HUNDRED CAPTURED AT SHANGHAI.

Twenty-three armed revenue boats in a compact fleet is not a sight that is witnessed often in any part of the world, but when such a fleet sailed up Soochow Creek at three o'clock yesterday morning on a mission that virtually meant war, no surprise was occasioned, says the "Shanghai Daily Press," of May 25. In truth, very few persons were let into the secret. Before the fleet returned a sanguinary battle had been fought virtually within the limits of the City of Shanghai.

About ten days ago the authorities received information to the effect that what could be termed a convention of salt smugglers would be held in the vicinity of Shanghai last Saturday. All of the salt smugglers up and down the coast and in the interior who had been hard pressed of late had arranged to rendezvous near Jessfield, and there settle upon plans for a more aggressive campaign. They intended to make arrangements among themselves as to where it would be safest for them to operate in the near future and then to get to those places as soon as possible. But the revenue authorities broke up the convention.

It was barely three o'clock on Sunday morning when the twenty-three armed revenue cutters entered Soochow Creek. They glided along peacefully, and were, so far as an outsider could judge, merchant junks proceeding from Shanghai to points up the creek. When they were within a mile and a half of the smugglers' rendezvous, the fleet divided. Ten of the boats proceeded to sail past the smugglers, and when they had got safely past, the remainder sailed up. This placed the evil-doers between the revenue boats. In the meanwhile men had been landed from the government boats to prevent escape on the part of the smugglers.

The movement on the part of the officials had barely been completed when the smugglers smelled trouble and bedlam broke loose. They immediately opened fire on the revenue boats but on account of their arms being of an obsolete pattern no damage was done.

But the revenue boats had not carried armament for nothing. They opened up on the smugglers in the most approved manner. However, while the guns of the smugglers were of no account whatever, the fighting machinery on the revenue boats was not much better. It consisted of muzzle-loading cannon, and the charges that were rammed into the guns were of worthless black powder and bird shot. Over one hundred shots were fired from the guns, but no damage whatever was done.

Pandemonium broke loose on the smugglers' boats as soon as the revenue fleet was discovered. Dogs began barking, women and children screamed, and the men, while getting their artillery into action, kept up a constant shouting.

Many of the men managed to escape from the boats. But as fast as they reached the ground, they were taken care of by the guard that had been placed by the officials.

The fight lasted nearly an hour and a half. It was nearly six o'clock and broad daylight, when the battle's smoke cleared away. Then the prisoners were brought together, and a count began. It was discovered that the expedition had netted 206 prisoners, among whom were some of the most desperate river criminals in China. They were securely fastened and brought to Shanghai. They are now in confinement in the native city, and will be tried within a few days.

THE REFORMER KANG YU WEI.

MYSTERIOUS RUMOURS.

A variety of rumours have been afloat during the past few days with regard to the movements of the well-known reformer Kang Yu Wei. As is already known he left Darjeeling, India, where he has been living in exile, for China, on account of having received a telegram from Peking announcing that he would be restored to imperial favor upon his return to the City.

How far he got, however, after leaving Darjeeling seems to be doubtful. He is reported on the one hand to have arrived at Hongkong on the French steamer Annam on Sunday, and to have as soon as possible afterward turned his face south again. That action it is said, was due to the wiser counsel of his friends here. They are alleged to have been convinced that the telegram recalling Kang Yu Wei was merely a ruse to get him back to Pekin for the purpose of wreaking vengeance against him and consequently prevailed upon him to flee again as fast as was possible.

On the other hand, however, it is declared that the Reform leader never came near Hongkong. Inquiries at the Messageries Maritime office on the 2nd inst. failed to elicit any information in support of the story that he was a passenger by the "Annam," and in fact it was positively stated that he was not on the steamer,—unless of course he travelled under an assumed name. That is not, on the face of it, like the action of a man returning to his country to receive again the favour of his Emperor.

Investigations in other quarters were met with the reply that Kang Yu Wei was in Rangoon. He never got further than that, it was declared, and the opinion was offered that it was very unlikely that he would come further north than that City. It was positively asserted that he would not now go on to Peking although he was at first disposed to do so, owing to the strong advice tendered him by his friends.

Summed up, all that can be said is that if the Reformer reached Hongkong his arrival and departure were kept profoundly secret, for even the police authorities, who were questioned did not know something of it.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Murray announces a volume of essays on religious, social, and kindred subjects by the late Dr. Lyttelton, Bishop of Southampton, whose published writings include an essay in "Lux Mundi."

Canon Hensley Henson is publishing with Messrs. Macmillan a small volume which he describes as a plea for toleration in the Church of England. It is based on addresses, dealing with Church matters, which he has recently delivered.

Three volumes of the edition of Swift which Mr. Temple Scott is editing for Messrs. Bell have still to appear. First will come one containing the remainder of Swift's tracts on Irish matters, and after it a volume with his literary essays. The final volume will be a complete bibliography of his many writings. In preparing it, as in editing the other volumes, Mr. Temple Scott has made special researches in Ireland.

Mr. John Lane is publishing a volume of poetry by Miss Ethel Clifford, a daughter Mrs. W. K. Clifford, the novelist. It is entitled "Song of Dreams," and the writer dedicates it to her mother, saying of the contents:—I bring them to my best-beloved, to you. Sir Edward Burne-Jones selected Miss Clifford to sit for one of his most—famous pictures.

One would naturally expect to find Epictetus in the excellent Golden Treasury Series, and he will be found there next week. Mr. Hastings Crossley who at one time was professor of Greek in Queen's College, Belfast, has translated and arranged a volume of his "Sayings." As he remarks they lend themselves in a singularly happy way to selection. The present volume—aims at presenting the fruit of Epictetus—what are for us his best and most penetrating things—in such shape as may most commend itself to English readers.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has two literary tasks on hand. He is bringing his well-known history up to the death of Queen Victoria. At present it only extends to her Diamond Jubilee. He is also writing a book which will be an account of his own early days in Ireland and his literary beginnings there and of his experiences in journalism, authorship, and politics both here and in the United States. This work will appear serially in the American "Outlook," and will afterwards be published as a volume by Messrs. Unatto, who issue Mr. McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times."

An American writer, Mrs. Elizabeth Champney has made a special study of the famous chateaux of France. She has already written books on those of feudal times and of the Renaissance, and naturally her subject has taken her from France to other countries. Her particular purpose has been to rescue and tell the stories of romance which cluster about the old chateaux. She completes this task in a new volume entitled "The Romance of the Bourbon Chateaux," which Messrs Putnam are about to publish. It has a coloured frontispiece, photogravures and other illustrations.

An interesting reprint of Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" and his biography will appear in Messrs. Bell's Chiswick Library of Noble Writers. The "Utopia" is being printed from the second edition of Ralph Robynson's translation, published in 1556. Roper's life of More has been edited by Mr. George Sampson, who has collated the four manuscripts in the British Museum and produced what will probably be the final text. More's letters are reprinted from Rastell's edition of his works. The book will have a portrait of More from the painting by Hans Holbein and two illustrations by Ambrose Holbein taken from the 1518 edition of "Utopia."

Some attention was attracted, a year or two ago, by a book which dealt with the influence in American history of the most southern States of the Union. It was by Mr. William Garrot Brown, an American, who has another book just appearing through Messrs Macmillan. It is entitled "A Gentleman of the South," and it is a page from actual life in the Southern States before the war. Among those who fought for the Confederacy was Colonel Stanton Elmore, who subsequently saw service in the Franco-German campaign. He died in London and his literary remains included the manuscript which forms this volume. It has an introduction explaining the circumstances of its publication.

The American house of Ginn and Company are publishing through their London branch an exhaustive history of philosophy. It is by the Rev. William Turner, who is Professor of History and Philosophy in the St. Paul Seminary, Minnesota. He took his university degree in Ireland, and studied in Rome and elsewhere on the Continent before he went to America. In this work of 700 pages he seeks to give a complete review of the whole field of philosophy, ranging from the religio-philosophical systems of Babylon to the dawn of the twentieth century. He treats his subject broadly and in a way likely, as is thought, to meet the needs of students.

With the growth of electricity there has grown up a small literature on the subject of electrical engineering. To this library Messrs. Harper will shortly add an English translation of a work by Herr Rosenberg, a leading German electrician. It has been translated by Mr. W. W. Haldane and Mr. Carl Kinzbrunner, both of the Municipal School of Technology, Manchester. We are told of the volume that it is "designed to be a comprehensive text-book suitable to all engaged in the mechanical and electrical trades for elementary students, and for all who desire a knowledge of the chief principles of the subject. It is not, however, beyond the understanding of the general reader.

Daudet's readers will remember how Bompard reassured Tartarin about the dangers of mountaineering by explaining that Alpine accidents were all arranged by a "company" because without them English tourists could not be induced to visit Switzerland in sufficient numbers. Is Tartarin had only lived to found an automobile club at Tarascon, it would be interesting to have had his views on this race from Paris to Madrid and the attraction of accidents for his own countrymen. By the way, the "Cornhill Magazine" for June has [a good] parody of Mr. Henley's recent automobile verses.

Chinkie's Flat, and other Stories, is a volume by Mr. Louis Becke, which Mr. Fisher Unwin announces.—My Pretty Jane, a story by Mrs. Mary E. Mann, is promised by Messrs. Methuen for the early autumn.—Mr. Henry Harland has a new novel well forward. In the first place it will appear serially in the "Ladies' Field."—Questionable Shapes is the title of a volume of stories by Mr. W. D. Howells, which Messrs. Harper are to publish shortly. Like some of his earlier work, they touch on psychic phenomena.—Mrs. Philip Champion de Crespigny, whose volume in the First Novel Library made a hit, has written another novel, entitled The Mischief of a Glove. It is an English historical romance. Several years ago the author of some Experiences of an Irish M.P." wrote a book entitled An Irish Onsin," at has been out of print and Messrs. Longman are reissuing it.

The new number of the "North American Review," which Mr. Heinemann publishes here, will contain articles by Mr. Choate, Lord Coleridge, and Mr. T. W. Russell.—Major Leonard Darwin's book on "Municipal Trade" will be published on an early date by Mr. Murray. Major Darwin is the author of a work on bi-metallism.—"The Poet's Charter," by Mr. Money-Coutts, is a book which Mr. Lane is just publishing. It is described as a prose work on poetry, showing its value, dignity, and divine authority as exemplified in the Book of Job.—A literary history of America, on which Mr. J. H. Millar has been engaged for some time, will be published in ten days by Mr. Fisher Unwin. Mr. Millar was the author of the article on the Kellyard School which first brought the epithet "Kellyard" into literary currency. "Light and Leading" is the title of a volume of essays by Mr. J. F. C. Hume, which Messrs. Chapman are issuing. Mr. Crockup wrote a volume on "The Whispery of Books."—Shortly Messrs. Isbister are to publish Professor Simon Newcomb's "Astronomy for Everybody." It has a very appreciative introduction by Sir Robert Ball.

M. Paul Blouet, known to two continents as Max O'Rell, was buried a few weeks ago and there is no need to praise him, for his merits, though very real, were likewise very obvious, and very widely appreciated. Wit is always welcome, and it is doubly welcome when it is genial, not bitter; and his was certainly a factor in international understanding that made for cordiality. Unlike Mark Twain's man with a grievance he will probably not complain of his halo, though he would have preferred to retain his hat. The obituary list of the week also includes the name of Dr. Hugh Macmillan, the author of many books, chiefly religious.

MR. HALFORD JOHN MACKINDER, who has just resigned the Principal-ship of Reading College, came up from Epsom Grammar School to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1880. He was a Science Student and a debater who, in his first term, invited the Union in a really eloquent speech to express its approval of cremation. He was President of the Union in 1883—a year after Mr. M. E. Saddler—and after he had taken a First in Science he took a Second in History. His great subject, however, is geography. He is Reader in Geography at Oxford, and Lecturer in Economic Geography at the London School of Economics; and he made the first ascent of Mount Kenya, and is a member of the Alpine Club.

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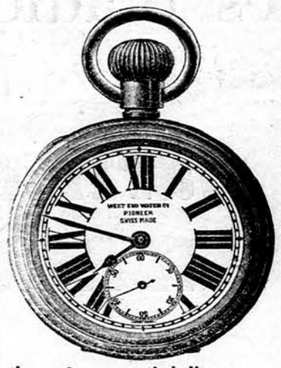

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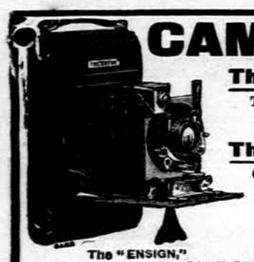

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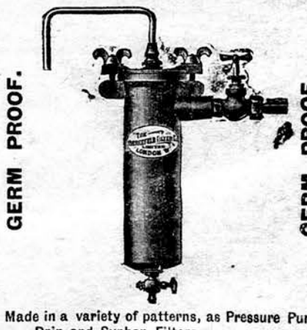

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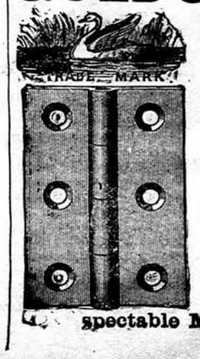

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